BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1818. [NUMBER 1345.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY CASTLE,

MAY 20TH 1818.

Financial Department.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following Advertisement, issued by the Government at FORT WILLIAM, on the 4th ultimo, opening a General Loan for the Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND BOMBAY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Territorial Department; April 4, 1818.

1. The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, the several Residents at Native Courts, and several Collectors of Land Revenue under those Presidencies, have been authorized to receive until further orders, Subscriptions in Loan to the Honorable Company on the Conditions hereinafter specified.

2. Subscriptions not being less than Calcutta Sicca Rupees 970, will be received into this Loan at a discount of Three per Cent. with Interest at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum, to the 30th June 1819, the amount to be then brought on the General Register of this Presidency, and to bear Interest at Six per Cent. per Annum, that is to say, acknowledgements in even hundreds for Subscriptions, will be granted at the rate of 100 Rupees for every 97 Rupees subscribed; such acknowledgements to bear interest at the rate of Ten per Cent. per Annum, from their date to the 30th June 1819, to be then exchanged for Six per Cent. Loan Obligations.

3. The Subscriptions will be received to this Loan in Cash, in accepted Bills of Exchange, drawn upon the Governments of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, after deducting interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, for the period such Bills may have to run, in Bills for arrears of Salary, whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally in all authorized Public demands.

4. The several Pay-masters of the Army, under the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George and Bombay, are also authorized to transfer any demands, which may be payable by them respectively, to this Loan, and to grant Drafts at the Presidencies of Fort William and Fort St. George, for the Amount in the usual manner on the Accountant General, & the Presidency of Bombay on the Military Pay Master General, which Drafts shall be received by the several Officers abovementioned, in payment of Subscriptions on being tendered to them for that purpose.

5. Furruckabad, Lucknow and Benares Rupees will be received where respectively current as equal to the Calcutta Sicca Rupees———, Madras rupees at the rate of 350 for 335.172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees, Bombay Rupees at the rate of 108 for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

6. The acknowledgements granted by the Public Officers at Fort St. George and Bombay shall be expressed in Calcutta Sicca Rupees at the rates of exchange above-mentioned.

7. The Accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th June 1819.

8. The Interest which may be due on the Acknowledgements on the 30th June, 1819, will be paid at either of the Presidencies in Cash, at the rates of Exchange above-mentioned, or the amount will be added to the Principal, the holder of the Acknowledgements receiving or paying, at his option, the fractional part of 100 Rupees in Cash, so that in all cases, the Notes ultimately to be granted by the Public Officers, may be for sums in even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

9. The Acknowledgements, after the Proprietor shall have received the Interest due to the 30th June 1819 are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General at Fort William to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, (not being less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees each) in sums of even Hundreds of Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and to bear date the 30th day of June, 1819, which notes will be registered under that date, and be Numbered in the order, in which the Acknowledgements may be presented at his office.

10. The Accountant General at Fort St. George & Bombay, will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgements, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor, however, must in every such case, either receive the Interest due on the Acknowledgement in cash, or subscribe it in the manner abovementioned, before the Acknowledgement is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the Number and Amount of the Promissory Notes, which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be issued accordingly, to the amount of the Acknowledgement, for any sums in even Hundreds of not less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees.

11. The Notes of this Loan shall not be paid off without a previous Notice of Sixty Days being given to the Public, by an Advertisement to be published in the Government Gazette; such Notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment, at the period appointed for the discharge of the Notes so advertised for payment, and all Interest thereon shall cease from the expiration of that period.

12. The Promissory Notes to be so granted, shall be numbered and placed upon the General Register of the Registered Debt of this Presidency, in manner aforesaid; and when the Notes of the Loan shall be in course of payment, the Principal shall be discharged, either in Cash at the Presidency of Fort William, or by Bills of Exchange (at the option of the Proprietor) to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Sicca Rupee, payable Eighteen Months after date, with liberty to the Honorable Court to postpone the Payment for the further term of One, Two or Three Years from the date on which the Bills shall have become due; Interest being allowed from such date, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, and payable half yearly to the period, at which the Bills may finally be discharged. It is at the same time expressly stated, that the Public Creditors shall not have it in their opt on to demand payment by Bills at any time, it being intended only to allow them this alternative, when the Loan shall actually be in course of payment by Public Notice to be given for that purpose.

13. The Notes shall be advertised for payment, according to the order of priority in date and Number, in which they shall have been placed upon the General Register, with the special reservations hereinafter noticed; but all Notes advertised at the same time for payment, shall become payable on demand, without regard to priority, at the expiration of the notice; Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other Notes for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending Notices, and to discharge the Notes, so subsequently advertised, at the expiration of the Notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprized in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves, or their Attornies duly authorized to apply for payment.

14. It is clearly to be understood, that Purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any further Loan in the manner hitherto used, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation in the preceding clause, with respect to priority of payment.

15. For the accommodation of Proprietors of Notes residing at Fort St. George or Bombay, it is hereby provided that on application to the Accountant General at either of those Presidencies, they shall be entitled to have the Original Note issued by the Bengal Government, exchanged for another Note for the same sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, and of the same tenor in every respect, or to have different Notes consolidated into one or more larger Notes, or to have their Notes subdivided into smaller Notes (not being for less than 1000 Calcutta Sicca Rupees), on payment of the established Fees of Office.

16. The Interest on the Promissory Notes shall be payable half yearly, on the 31st of December and the 30th of June, from year to year, until the Principal shall be discharged, or until the Interest shall cease on the expiration of the Notice of payment, as expressed in the 11th clause; and it shall be optional with the Proprietor of the Notes, to receive payment of such Interest in Cash, either at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or by Bills, to be drawn on the Honorable Court of Directors, at the Exchange of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable Twelve months after date, —provided always in the latter case, that the Interest, for which Bills may be so required, amount to the sum of Forty-five Pounds sterling at the least, and no Bills will be granted for any smaller Amount.

17. The Proprietors of the Notes which may require the Interest to be paid at Fort St. George, shall be entitled to receive payment at that Presidency in Cash, at the exchange of 335.172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 350 Madras Rupees; or if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous at any time of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note, on account of Interest to the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

18. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the Interest to be paid at Bombay, shall be entiled to receive payment at that Presidency in cash, at the exchange of 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees per 108 Bombay Rupees, or, if the holder of a Note at that Presidency, be desirous of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Bombay will grant him a Draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the sum in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of Interest, to the period of the last half yearly Instalment.

19. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietor be absent in Europe, or be resident in India, certain Regulations have been established (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st December 1810), under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authorities and directions of the Honorable Court of Directors to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities, and those Officers will accordingly, under the Regulation in question, receive into their custody under the responsibility of the Honorable East India Company, the Promissory Notes of the Present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Propretor, his constituted Attorney or Assign, and will remit the Interest (and the Principal also, when remittable), as it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may so receive for that purpose.

20. Acknowledgements for subscriptions which may be made at the Treasuries of the different Presidencies shall be in the following form:

FORM OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

"I do hereby acknowledge that A. B. "has this day paid into the Honorable "Company's Treasury, the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees———, which "is to be accounted for to him, or order, "in manner following,—Interest on the "principal at the rate of Ten per Cent. "per Annum from this date to the 30th "June 1819, will be paid to him at the "General Treasury of either of the Presidencies of Fort William. Fort St. "George. or Bombay, or at his option, be "added to the principal, he paying or "receiving the fraction of 100 Calcutta "Sicca Rupees, so that the amount may "be brought to even Hundreds, and for "the principal alone, or with the interest "so added, at the case may be, Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th of June "1819, will be granted on application to "to the Deputy Accountant General in "Bengal, payable conformably to the conditions of the advertisement published "in the Government Gazette of the 4th "April 1818."

C. D.
Sub-Treasurer,
or Resident,
or Collector.

22. Promissory Notes under the signature of the Secretary to Government of Fort William, will be granted in the following form in exchange for the Certificates or Acknowledgements

FORT WILLIAM.

"*Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca "Rupees*———

"The Governor General in Council "does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees———— "as a Loan to the Honorable the United

" Company of Merchants of England " trading to the East Indies, and does " hereby promise for and on behalf of " the said United Company, to repay " the said Loan, by paying the said " Sum of Sicca Rupees————, to " the said————, his Executors, " or Administrators, or his or their or- " der, on demand at the General Trea- " sury at Fort William, after the expira- " tion of Sixty Days Notice of Payment, " to be given by the Governor General " in Council, in the Government Gazet- " te, either in Cash or by Bills of Ex- " change, at the option of the proprietor " of the said Note, to be drawn on the " Honorable Court of Directors, at the " exchange of Two Shillings and Six " Pence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, pay- " able Eighteen Months after date, with " liberty to the said Court of Directors " to postpone the payment of the said " Bills of Exchange for the further term " of one, two or three years. Interest " to be paid for such protracted period, " half yearly, at the rate of five per " Cent. per annum; and to pay the In- " terest accruing on the said sum of " Sicca Rupees———— at the rate of " six per Cent. per annum, by the half " yearly payments to the said———his " Executors, Administrators, or his or " their order, on the 30th of June and " the 31st of December in each year " until the expiration of sixty days, " after such notice of payment as afore- " said, when the amount of Interest " shall be payable with the principal, " and all further Interest cease. The " Interest shall be payable at the Gene- " ral Treasuries of Fort William, Fort " St. George, or Bombay, either in " Cash (if at Fort St. George, at the " rate of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 335. " 172 per 350 Madras Rupees, if at " Bombay, at the rate of Calcutta Sicca " Rupees 100 per 108 Bombay Rupees), " or at the option of the holder, by " Bills to be drawn on the Honorable " Court of Directors, at the rate of two " Shillings and six Pence the Calcutta " Sicca Rupee, payable twelve Months " after date, with a further option to the " holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, " to receive the Interest by a draft at " sight on the Sub Treasurer at Fort " William."

" (Signed) E. F.
Sec. to the Govt,

" Accountant General's Office,"
" Registered as No.————."

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT;

APRIL 4, 1818.

ALL public Officers, under this Presidency, who are authorized to receive Subscriptions to the Loan this day opened, are hereby required to transmit to the Accountant General a weekly Register of Acknowledgements granted by them, respectively, made out agreeably to the following form:

Number of Certificate	*Date*	*In whose favor granted.*	*Amount paid into the Collector's Treasury (or as the case may be).*	*Amount for which the Promissory Note is to be issued. Sa. Rs.*

Published by Order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council:

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

Subscriptions to the above loan will be received at the several stations subordinate to this presidency, until further orders, at par; that is, at the rate of 108 Rupees of the local currency per 100 Calcutta Siccas.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to the Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th May 1818.

Government Advertisement.

Financial Department.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having determined to grant bills on Madras and Masulipatam, at the exchange of 100 Bombay rupees per 102 Madras rupees, on the former place, and at par on the latter, for any sums in even hundreds, of not less than a thousand Madras rupees, and at the usual sight of 30 days, notice is hereby given, that the General Treasury is now open for the receipt of cash, for bills on Madras and Masulipatam, on these terms, until further orders.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to. Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d June 1818.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

1st, THAT the lease of the Honorable Company's Bakery premises, and the contract for supplying Biscuit and Flour to the Military and Marine Departments, granted by Government to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and CO., under date the 17th July 1815, for a term of three years, expiring on the 17th July next of the current year, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will, on Monday the 22d June at noon, receive Sealed Proposals from any person or persons, willing to contract for the same on the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

2d, The Proposals must specify in words and in figures, the price at which the Biscuit and the Flour will be supplied per Bombay Maund of twenty eight pounds, and to be endorsed, " Proposals " for supplying Biscuit and flour to the " Military and Marine departments."

3d, The contract to be in force for three years; and the lease of the Honorable Company's Bakery premises to be considered a part of the engagement, for the same stated period. The Proposals are also to specify, the regular monthly rent to be paid Government for them; and it is to be a conditional agreement, that the premises are to be preserved in the same good state of repair as at present, during the whole of the period of contract, without subjecting the Honorable Company to any expense whatsoever on account of repairs.

4th, As the demands for Biscuit and Flour are frequently on the shortest notice, and as the keeping those articles in store, to meet the exigencies of the service, cannot be admitted under any consideration, it is to be stipulated, that in all cases where a large and prompt supply is required, the whole of the premises shall be applicable to the service of the Hon'ble Company alone, until such demand shall have been duly executed.

5th, The Flour and Biscuit to be of the best quality, agreeably to musters to be seen at the office of the Commissary General.

6th, The person or persons proposing, are to offer two good and respectable securities, who must be known and established inhabitants of Bombay, for the due performance of his or their contract, in the sum of twenty thousand rupees each.

7th, The party whose tender may be accepted, is restricted from assigning over his contract to any other person, without the previous and express sanction of Government, on pain of forfeiting his security, in like manner as for a breach of contract.

8th, Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the Commisary General.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3D JUNE 1818.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following letter from the Resident at Bagdad dated the 10th April last.

CIRCULAR.

BAGDAD the 10th April 1818.

Regulation for the transmission of private correspondence by the route of Bagdad and Constantinople.

SIR,

Very considerable inconvenience having arisen from persons resident in India, or visiting the Gulph, transmitting letters to Bussorah and Bagdad, under a mistaken notion that they will be forwarded to England free of expences, I have deemed it necessary to declare, that no private letter whatever can be admitted into the Hon'ble Company's packet, but such as have the signature of the Secretary to Government on the cover, excepting letters from persons holding official situations at Bussorah or Bushire; and those should be made up in a convenient size, and form, for overland transmission.

For the convenience of such persons as may visit the Gulph of Persia, they are informed that their letters can be forwarded to Constantinople, but that there, for their further transmission, they will be subjected to a very considerable postage, for which, steps must previously be taken to reimburse the Honorable Company's Agent at that place.

Any letters not coming within the above rules must of necessity be returned to those from whom they came.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) CLAUDIUS JAS. RICH,

FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQUIRE.
Chief Secretary to Government,
BOMBAY.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d June 1818.

Government Advertisement.

Financial Department.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Proclamation by the Government of Fort St. George dated the 7th January last.

PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council hereby gives notice that, in obedience to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Silver Rupee is in future to constitute the Standard Coin of this Presidency.

The public accounts will accordingly be converted from the Star Pagoda into the Madras Rupee, at the present exchange of 350 Rupees per 100 Pagodas; and all engagements of the Government will in future be concluded in Rupees, and the Pay and Allowances of all their Servants, Civil and Military, will be fixed in the same coin.

The new coinage of Silver will consist of the following coins, viz.

Rupee containing 165 grains of pure Silver and 15 grains of alloy and weighing 180 grains.

Half Rupee containing 82½ grains of pure Silver and 7½ grains of alloy and weighing 90 grains.

Quarter Rupee containing 41¼ grains of pure Silver and 3¾ grains of alloy and weighing 45 grains.

Double Anna containing 20⅝ grains of pure Silver and 1⅞ grains of alloy and weighing 22½ grains.

Anna containing 10$\frac{5}{16}$ grains of pure Silver and $\frac{15}{16}$ of a grain of alloy and weighing 11¼ grains.

The coinage of the Pagoda will be discontinued; but, for the convenience of the public, a coinage of Gold Rupees will be issued and will be paid and received by all Public Officers at such rate as may be determined by the Proclamation of Government. The present rate, until altered by Proclamation, will be that of one Gold Rupee for fifteen Silver Rupees.

The new coinage of Gold will consist of the following coins, viz.

Rupee containing 165 grains of pure Gold and 15 grains of alloy and weighing 180 grains.

Half Rupee containing 82½ grains of pure Gold and 7½ grains of alloy and weighing 90 grains.

Quarter Rupee containing 41¼ grains of pure Gold and 3¾ grains of alloy and weighing 45 grains.

A Copper coinage of Pice, at the rate of 12 Pice for 1 Anna, will also be issued.

While the present coinage of Pagodas, Fanams and Cash remains in circulation, those coins will continue to be received and issued at the same rate as heretofore in relation to the Rupee.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

D. HILL,
Sec. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th January 1818.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
4th June 1818.

Public Department.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following letter from the Resident at Bushire dated the 22d April last, notifying an alteration by the local Government in the rates of Pilotage at that port.

TO

FRANCIS WARDEN, ESQ.
Chief Secretary to Government.
BOMBAY.

SIR,

I am requested by the Governor of this place, SHAIK ABDUL RUSSOOL KHAN, to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, for the purpose of promulgation; that he has revised the rates of Pilotage for this place, as the present mode of payment is a constant source of dispute between the Commanders of the Ships and the Pilot, being part paid in rice and money, and all class of Vessels of whatever draft paying the same. He has therefore established the following rates, as more equitable, and which will be charged to all Ships or Vessels visiting this port and requiring Pilots, from the 1st May 1818.

Pilotage Inner Roads of Bushire	In, 1 pr. foot.	Out	1—2
Pilotage Inner Harbor of Bushire from Inner Roads	In 1 ditto	Out	1—2
Pilotage Hallilah Bay ..	In ½ ditto	Out	½—1

Pilot detained on board with his boat, vessel not coming into the Inner Roads, 8 Piasters per day; without his Boat 2 Piasters per day; the same if detained after going on board to take vessels out. Moving Ships from one anchorage to another, half Pilotage on draft of water.

No rice to be given to the Pilot as his right.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient & humble Servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM BRUCE,
RESIDENT.

BUSHIRE,
22d April 1818.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
4th June 1818.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 6th Instant, and On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next—and FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE UNDERMENTIONED ARTICLES,

Will be Sold without reserve in order to close a concern,

AT LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms,

OPPOSITE ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,

viz.

AN Assortment of English Stationary in high condition, Fine Cutlery of various descriptions, a large Assortment of Saddlery, ditto of Glass Ware, Europe Earthenware of different kinds, wine corks, Children's Beaver Hats, Piece Goods, an upright Piano Forte, a collection of Books, Two and One Poled Tents complete; and a variety of other valuable and useful Articles.

The Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 5th May 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 8th Instant, and FOLLOWING DAY

AT THE HOUSE

OF CAPTAIN G. BARNES, H. C. M.

AT MAZAGON,

ALL the Household Furniture, comprising a neat Assortment of Mahogany Dining, and other Tables—Couches, Chairs, Handsome Mahogany 4 post bed—a 4 light Lustre, Lamps, Wall Shades, Plate; Plated, Glass, China and Queen Ware; Culinary Utensils, &c. &c. &c.—Likewise a small quantity of excellent Wine in bottles, consisting of Madeira, part Claret—a small quantity of very superior Sheraz and Malmsey—and few dozens of excellent Beer.

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 5th May 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant.

AT THEIR ROOMS

IN MEADOW STREET.

THE Effects of an officer deceased.—Likewise some boxes of Champagne, Barnac, Ratafia, &c. &c. At 12 o'clock will be sold a Saddle Horse.

Bombay, 6th June 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they are just receiving from the French ship L. Achille, a small quantity of Excellent French Claret, a quantity of very superior Cognac Brandy in Wood and Bottles, some Excellent Ratafia, Olives, Capers, Anchovy Fish &c. in the greatest perfection, which may be had at their Warehouse on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 6th June 1818.

A FEW CASKS

OF HODGSON'S

PALE ALE,

TO BE SOLD

At 40 rupees per Hogshead,

READY MONEY;

APPLY TO THE PURSER

OF THE

DUKE OF YORK.

Bombay 5th June 1818.

Prize Property.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

AT POONA

(If not previously disposed of by private sale,)

On MONDAY the 22d June next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,

OF

PRIZE PROPERTY,

SIX elegant glass Chandeliers for 24 lights.

Two musical Clocks in glass cases.

A pair of handsome brass mounted Globes of the largest kind.

And a large assortment of Mirrors from 7 feet by 6, to 2¼ feet by 1¼. Terms of sale, ready money.

J. FEARON,
Prize Agent.

24th May, Poona.

NINETEENTH

LOTTERY,

FOR THE

Improvement

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA,

Established by Government,

AND

CONDUCTED

BY THE

SUPERINTENDENT,

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE DIRECTIONS

OF THE

LOTTERY COMMITTEE.

SCHEME

OF THE

Nineteenth Lottery.

1	Prize of		100,000
1	Ditto of		50,000
3	Ditto of	20,000	60,000
8	Ditto of	10,000	80,000
8	Ditto of	5,000	40,000
40	Ditto of	1,000	40,000
80	Ditto of	500	40,000
160	Ditto of	250	40,000
1200	Ditto of	125	1,50,000

1501 PRIZES.
4499 BLANKS.

6000 TICKETS, at 100 Sicca Rupees each, is Sicca Rs. 6,00,000

1st.—A deduction of Twelve per Cent. will be made from all the Prizes, for the Improvement of Calcutta and the expences of the Lottery.

2d.—The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing Article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 1,200 Numbers, first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be entitled to the 1,200 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Capital Prize of 1,00,000 Rupees, will be a floating Prize on the last Day of Drawing.

5th.—For the accommodation of the Public, the Agents at Fort St. George and Bombay, will be authorized to discharge the Prizes, which may be drawn among the Tickets sold at those Presidencies, if they are presented for payment within two Months after the Agents shall have received authentic Lists of such Prizes, of which due notice will be given by them in the Government Gazette; but the holders of any prizes who do not present their Tickets to the Agents within that period, will be referred for payment to the Bank of Bengal.

6th.—The Drawing will commence on the 1st July next.

7th.—The Price of such Tickets as may remain unsold after the 20th June next, will be raised to Sicca Rupees 110 for each Ticket.

8th.—Tickets signed by the Superintendent of the Lotteries, will be ready for Sale at the Bank of Bengal, on the 19th Instant.

9th—A supply of Tickets will be forwarded to Madras and to Bombay, as soon as may be practicable, to be sold at those Presidencies.

10th.—Prize Tickets in the late Lotteries, will be received in payment for Tickets in the present Lottery

A. TROTTER,
Superintendent.

CALCUTTA: *March* 18, 1818.

Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co. have received a supply of Tickets in the above Lottery, for disposal at Rupees 110 each, or in exchange for Prize tickets in former Lotteries.

Bombay 6th June 1818.

Dr. PALMER'S BUILDINGS

APOLLO STREET.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES

SELLING OFF AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

viz.

Champagne 50 Rs. per dozen,
Old Hock 35 Rs. per doz.
English Claret 28 Rs. per doz.
Pale Ale 60 Rs. per Hhd. or 120 Rs. per butt.
Perry 12 Rs. per dozen,
Hams and Cheese ¾ R. per lb.
Pickles 17 Rs. per qr. case,
Sauces 16 Rs. per doz.
Do. lobster and anchovies 20 Rs. per dozen,
Mustard 15 Rs. per dozen,
Sallad Oil 12 Rs. per do.
Olives, Damsons, Cherries &c. 16 Rs. per dozen,
Jellies, Jams &c. 6 lb. Jars 9 Rs. and 3 lb. Jars 5 Rs.
Buggy Harness from 80 at 100 Rs.
Curricle do. - - - 250 Rs.
Best hunting Saddles complete 90 Rs.
A few spare collars, martingales &c. very low,
Single and double Barrelled Guns and Rifles in cases with apparatus complete, from 180 to 380 Rs.
Gentlemen's Hats from 6 to 12 Rs. each,
Children's do - - - 3 at 6 Rs. do.

An Elegant set of Plated ware, Cut Glass &c. very cheap; a variety of Millinery, Haberdashery, Prints, Stationary, Glass ware, Palanquin, Buggy and Carriage Furniture, Perfumery, Ornamental Hair &c. &c. &c. considerably below prime cost.

Bombay, 6th June 1818.

A CARD.

MRS. HUNT begs leave to acquaint the Ladies of the settlement, that she is desirous of giving lessons to a few Pupils on the FORTE' PIANO, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

For two lessons weekly (each lesson an hour), in case she attends at the house of the Pupil. Rs. 50 per mensem.
" two lessons weekly (each lesson half an hour), at the house of the Pupil. . . . . Rs. 30 ditto.
" two lessons weekly, when the Pupil attends at her house. " 25 ditto.

N. B. Such Ladies during the Rains as may be desirous of acquiring the useful ART of TUNING, and keeping their Instruments in order, MRS. HUNT will with pleasure attend, and give lessons to for that purpose.

Bombay, 6th June 1818.

For Sale,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

A CARD.

A Person well versed in the Italian and French Languages, is desirous to be employed as a Teacher in either of the above Languages; he will, if required, attend at any Lady or Gentleman's House, who may wish to honor him with their commands. His terms will be reasonable: for particulars enquire at the Courier Office.

Bombay, 6th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE DICK Esq. late a senior merchant in the Civil Service of the Honorable the United Company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to FRANCIS WARDEN and WILLIAM NEWNHAM of Bombay Esqs. the Executors therein named, all persons who stand indebted to the Estate of the said deceased are required forthwith to make payment of their respective debts to the Executors, and all those who may have claims thereon, to send in accounts thereof without delay.

MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, 1st June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT RAMCHUNDER PANDOOSETT, son, heir and representative of the late PANDOOJEE SEWAJEESETT, having contracted with VENCOBA SADASEW NAIQUE to mortgage two Hills situate near the Breach road, an Oart called Heera Waddy; and a dwelling house situate without the Town Walls opposite the Washerman's Tank, for Rs. 1000, if any person or persons have any prior mortgage, inheritance, or demand on the same, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known to LUXIMON BAPOO SENOY, within 8 days, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 5th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant HENRY GEORGE CHRISTOPHER RODGERS, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 26th 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Lieutenant THOMAS GEORGE PATTINSON, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 23d 1818.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

There are few places better adapted for the convenience of riding and walking than the esplanade of Bombay; and for the mutual benefit of each party, a railing was some years ago erected to preserve a line of separation. The division assigned to pedestrians is mostly frequented by young children, and I cannot observe without regret that this railing is suffered to be removed with impunity. Whoever has frequented the esplanade of late must have

derceived the great necessity of a railing to prevent horsemen for trespassing upon the rights of the other party.

Through the medium of your paper I hope to bring this nuisance to the notice of those whose duty it is to prevent it.

A. B.

Bombay 3d June 1818.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of May 1818.

1818.		THERMOMETER 10 A. M.	1 P. M.	4 P. M.	BAROMETER 10 A. M.	4 P. M.
MAY	date	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	Inch dec.	Inch dec.
Friday.	1	82	83	83	30—03	29—92
	2	81½	83	83	29—93	29—92
	3	81½	82½	83	29—93	29—92
	4	81½	83	83	30—02	29—92
	5	82	83	83	30—02	29—92
	6	82	83	84	30—03	29—92
	7	82	83½	84	30—03	29—93
	8	82½	83½	84½	29—92	29—84
	9	83	83½	84	30—02	29—89
	10	83½	83½	83½	30—02	29—88
	11	83½	84	84	30—02	29—86
	12	83½	85½	84½	29—92	29—82
	13	82½	84	85	29—84	29—82
	14	83½	84	85½	29—92	29—83
	15	83½	85	85½	29—92	29—93
	16	83½	85½	86	30—04	29—92
	17	84	85½	86	29—94	29—83
	18	84½	85½	86½	29—83	29—85
	19	84½	85½	86	29—82	29—81
	20	85	85½	86½	29—92	29—96
	21	84½	85½	86½	29—94	29—93
	22	84½	86	86½	29—95	29—93
	23	84½	86	86½	30—02	30—04
	24	84½	86½	87	30—02	30—09
	25	84½	86	87	29—92	29—85
	26	84½	86½	86½	29—83	29—87
	27	84½	86	86½	29—92	29—93
	28	85	86½	86½	29—93	29—91
	29	84½	86½	86½	29—92	29—93
	30	84½	86½	87	29—95	29—93
	31	85½	86½	87	29—91	29—95

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, MAY 29TH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

TAKING the Rank of Acting Ensign G. C. Taylor from the East India Register wherein he appears to be of the Season 1815 the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to promote the undermentioned Gentlemen to Ensigns and likewise to the rank of Lieutenant and permanently post them to Corps.

Hon'ble Company's European Regiment.

George Clerk Taylor,—Date of rank as Ensign 14th January 1816, Lieutenant 17th July 1816.

Robert Pattinson.—Ensign 25th June 1818, Lieutenant 26th June 1817.

First or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

John Watts.—Ensign 29th August 1817, Lieutenant 1st November 1817.

Frederick Walker.—Ensign 28th September 1817, Lieutenant 1st November 1817.

Third Regiment N. I.

Charles Chestnut.—Ensign 25th June 1817, Lieutenant 1st November 1817.

William V. Hewitt.—Ensign 25th June 1817, Lieutenant 1st November 1817.

Stephen D. Siordet.—Ensign 25th June 1817, Lieutenant 1st November 1817.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the satisfaction of announcing that the Fort of Grent Khote has been taken possession of by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th MAY 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to announce the occupation of Linganah, Khangoutee, Chundurghur and Myputghur by the troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Prother.

Bombay 3d June 1818.

Surgeon John Armstrong is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health and to be absent for that purpose for a period of six months from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE
COURIER,

JUNE 6, 1818.

FIELD ARMIES.

The Fort of Chanda has been taken by storm by the division under the command of Colonel Adams, our loss is said to be inconsiderable: about 500 of the garrison were put to the sword.

Accounts from Lieut. Colonel McDowall's force before Malligaumstate, that, in consequence of the ammunition being nearly expended and the breach considered practicable, it was determined to try the effect of a storm, previously to converting the siege into a blockade and until a supply of ordnance and ammunition could be obtained.

The few shells which remained were thrown into the fort early in the morning of the 29th with considerable effect, and occasioned an explosion. Immediately after, three attacks were directed at the same time: one against the Pettah, under Lieutenant Colonel Matthew Stewart M. N. I., which was carried in great style and with trifling loss.

A second attack was projected against one of the out-works of the fort, under Major McBean M. N. I.; but the attempt being found impracticable, that officer co-operated against the Pettah.

The grand attack was directed upon the breach, under the orders of Major Greenhill of the 17th M. N. I., and this gallant band displayed all the usual intrepidity of British troops, tho' their efforts were unsuccessful. The defences were found to be of a most formidable and unexpected nature, and they were vigorously defended; but these obstacles would probably have been surmounted had not the scaling ladders proved too short. The storming party returned in good order and under a more destructive fire than that to which they had been previously exposed, the garrison redoubling their efforts from the moment the attack was relinquished.

The loss, we are sorry to find, is stated to be severe.

KILLED

Lieutenant Nattes, M. Engineers,
Lieutenant Wilkinson, 13th M. N. I.
Captain Kennedy, 17th M. N. I.

WOUNDED

Major Greenhill, 17th M. N. I.
Captain Leridè, Russell Brigade, &
About 80 men *killed* and *wounded*.

The reported death of Trimbuckje Danglia we find has no foundation in truth.

The free trader Ann, Captain W. Reynolds, from London, anchored in this harbour on the morning of the 4th inst. She left the river early in January, Portsmouth the 6th February, and Madeira the 25th February.

Passengers

Mrs. Major Fraser,
Miss Fraser,
F. Ayrton Esq.
Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 7th B. N. I.
Mr. C. Massey, ...Cadet
——S. Turner,.....Do.
——David Fraser,
——Wm. Kempt,
——F. Billamore.

A few hours before our paper went to the press, we were kindly favored with an English provincial paper, containing London news to the 31st January; from which we have copied the speech of His Royal Highness on the opening of Parliament, and a few other articles, being the only ones of any interest which the time has allowed to select.

Since our last publication, a Calcutta paper of the 13th May has been received by us; and from Madras we have papers to the 9th May; but their contents are uninteresting.

The Colombo, for London, will sail on Monday or Tuesday next, if the weather continues moderate. Letters to be forwarded by her, will be received at the office of Framjee Cowasjee.

By the arrival of the brig Johnny, Captain R. Ballard from the Isle of France, we are sorry to learn that that island has been visited with a dreadful hurricane, causing a devastation as deplorable in its effects as the late calamity by fire. Only one vessel rode out the gale (a small American brig), houses were blown down, and trees torn up by the roots from its violence. We are sorry to learn that the Apollo, Capt. Tarbutt, from this port for London, had suffered most severely from the storm, and had put into the Isle of France with considerable damage. When the Johnny sailed, the Apollo was repairing her damages, and it was supposed she would be ready to proceed in about a fortnight afterwards. His Majesty's ship Magicienne was driven on shore, but has been since got off and is repaired. Two ships were totally lost, besides several small vessels.

On Thursday our venerable Monarch entered his eighty first year. The day was observed here with the usual demonstrations of respect and loyalty, and in the evening, the Right Hon'ble the Governor entertained the settlement at Government house with a ball and supper. The rooms were crowded by nine o'clock, when the dancing commenced. At eleven the company sat down to partake of an elegant supper, and in about hour returned to the ball rooms, when, notwithstanding the excessive heat of the weather, the dancing was resumed.

From the Gazette of 3d inst.

We have the satisfaction to announce the occupation, by the force under the command of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, of the strong hill fort of Byramghur, and of the fort of Bowanger, which was in possession of the Ramoosses, who had recently taken it from Bajee Row's troops.

We have heard it rumoured that Appa Saib, the Rajah of Nagpore (on his way to Allahabad), escaped from his escort on the 15th ultimo, and has not been since heard of,

---

We have much pleasure in publishing the following Extract of a letter from the Kokun 24th May 1818.

The small but strong fortress of Kangoree, in which Cornets Hunter and Morrison were imprisoned at the commencement of the war, was on the 20th of May taken possession of by a detachment 1-5th from Col. Prother's field force, under Lieut. Bellasis. The Killedar and two hundred men were, by order, allowed to evacuate the fort, taking with them their arms and private property; with permission to proceed to Vingorla, and the head Bramin to Sattarah.

The fort of Knordas was taken by surprize by a detachment of 1-9th Regt. under Capt. Soppitt, on their return from Poona, down the Dew Ghaut; the Killedar and about forty men were turned out, and sent about their business; quantities of grain were found in both of these forts.

The forts of Linganna, and Myputghur, have also been taken possession of by small detachments from our force.

ARRIVALS.]—Ensign Dashwood, Engineers.
Lieut. J. Clark, 11th Regt. 1st or M. B.
Capt. A. Anderson, 9th Regt.
Capt. Robt. Campbell, Assist. Secy. Military Board.
Assist. Surgeon Wm. Fraser, 1st | 3d Regt.
Lieut. Wm. Henderson, Assist. Pay-Master.
Surgeon J. S. Bond, 9th Regt.
Cadet Charles Massey, Infantry.
Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 7th Regt.
Cadet S. Turner, Infantry.
Major Lushington, 4th Regt. N. Cy.
Brigade Major Taylor, Cavy. Brigade.
Capt. Clutterbuck, 65th Regt.
Lieut. Andros, 65th Regt.
Capt. A. Morse, M. B.
DEPARTURES.]—Capt. R. Harrison, 6th Regt.
Capt. G. J. Wilson, 11th Regt.
Lieut. D. W. Shaw, 10th Regt.
Lieut. G. Jarvis, Engineers.
Assist. Surg. W. C. Mack.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Ship Partridge, Capt. Wm. Clarkson, from London 21st Dec. 1817.
Do. do. Ship Euphrates, Capt P. Mearing, from Bushire, the 16th May.
Do. do. Armed Prow Narbada, Tindal Shaik Mahomed, from Surat.
Do. 3d, American Ship Columbus, Comr. Oliver Blanchard, from Boston.
Do. 4th, Ship Ann, Capt. Wm. Reynolds, from London the 6th February 1818.
Do. do. Brig Johnny, Capt. R. Ballard, from the Isle of France the 20th April 1818.
Do. do. H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicete, from Bassein.
Passenger per Partridge, Je. Anderson, Esq.
Passengers per Ann, Mrs. Major Fraser and Miss Fraser, F. Ayrton, Esq. Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 7th Cadet C. Massey, Cadet S. Turner, Mr. D. Fraser, Mr. Wm. Kempt, Mr. Billamore.
DEPARTURES.—May 30th H. M. S. Minden, Captain Wm. Paterson, C. B. to Trincomalie.
Do. do. H. M. S. Trincomalie, Thomas Edw. Cole Esq. Capt. to Trincomalie.
Do. 31st Ship Ann, Capt. Thos. Riddoch to China.
Do. do. Ship Angelica, Capt. Thos. Crawford, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.
June 1st Ship Oromocto, Capt. R. Strickland, for Cork.
Do. do. ship Sappho, Capt. Chars. Hall to London.
Do. 2d the H. C. Cruiser Sylph, Lieut. B. Dominicete to Bassein.
Do. 3d ship Windsor Castle, Capt. Thomas Haggard, to London.
Do. 4th ship Lowjee Family, Captain Geo. Seton, to China.
Do. do. ship Euphrates, Capt. P. Mearing to Calcutta.
Passenger by the Sappho, Mr. J. Burt.
Passenger by the Ann, Crawford Macleod Esq.
Passenger by the Angelica, Captain R. Harrison.
Passenger by the Windsor Castle, Miss R. J. Hayter.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 2, Ship Maiden Caudor Bux, Nacoda Shaick Tomby, from Rangoon 27th March, 6, Ship Eugenia of Calcutta, Capt. W. L. Tyrer, from Isle of France 31st March, 8, Brig Anne, Capt. T. R. Court, from Batavia 22 January, Bencoolen 9th March and Tranquebar 7th May.
DEPARTURES.—May 2, Brig Lark, Capt. Ogg, for Masulipatam and Coringa, 3, Brig Fairy, Capt. T. W. Stunt, for Vizagapatam, do. H. M. Sloop Bacchus, on a Cruize, do. Ship Cæsar, Capt. James Taylor, for Bengal, 5, Ship Commerce, Capt. W. Dolge, for Covelong, 7, Ketch Jane, Capt. John Daiby, for Calingapatam & Masulipatam, 8, Ship Humayoon Shaw, Capt. James Buckingham for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 6th brig Adventure, Robson, from Madras 14th April.
7th ship Laura, Denniss, from Mocha 29th Feb. and Madras 30th April.
Ship Bombay, Haram, from Covelong 29th April, and Madras 30th ditto.
8th American ship Aurora, Bait, from New York 17th December.
French ship Coralie, Piquendaise, from Havre de Grace 4th November.
Dutch ship Delphina, Witteran, from Amsterdam 4th November.
12th ship Cæsar, Taylor, from the Downs 31st December, Madeira, 7th January, and Madras 3d May.
Ship Lord Wellington, Williams, from Falmouth 31st December, and the Cape——
American brig Ceres, Strow, from Salem 20th October, and Batavia 6th March.
DEPARTURES.—May 7th ship Hero, Pace, for the Isle of France and London.
Ship Lloyds, McPherson, for London.
8th ship John Bull, Bean, for Penang.
9th ship Brixton, Lordon, for the Cape of Good Hope.
11th ship Marquis of Anglesea, Moorsom, for Liverpool.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—On the 4th June, the Lady of the Ven'ble. Archdeacon Barnes, of a son.
DEATHS.]—On Friday the 29th ultimo Mrs. Harriet Barnes, Wife of Captain George Barnes of the H. C. Marine, Boat Master of this presidency, aged 26 years.
This truly amiable young woman bore a long and painful illness with the patient resignation of a sincere Christian, and resigned her soul into the hands of her Creator with a full confidence in his mercy.
She has left behind her a disconsolate husband to lament her premature loss, and the remembrance of her many virtues will be long engraved on the memory of all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.
Early on Sunday morning, after a few days illness, Lieutenant Henry Heath of the 6th N. I. and son of the late Lieut. Col. Heath of this Establishment. His loss will be deservedly regretted by those who were best acquainted with him; and his untimely end is most afflicting to his friends.
On the 1st Instant aged 66 years Mr. Antonio de Jesus, head Assistant in charge of the public dispensary at this presidency, after a meritorious servitude of nearly 44 years.
To manners the most mild and gentle, to a disposition the most obliging and humane, he united a

(Continued in the Supplement.)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

degree of skill in the treatment and cure of the disorders peculiar to a tropical climate, that render his death a loss to the community at large; while it must be long a source of mournful regret to numbers, whose present existence attest his humanity and skill. To his family and friends his loss is irreparable.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.]—On the 29th April, the Lady of George Alexander, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment, of a son.

On the 29th April, the Lady of Captain W. M. Wyatt, of a daughter.

On the 7th May, Mrs. Wm. Smith, of a son.

DEATH.]—At Vizagapatam, on the 12th April, Lieut. A. MacLeod, of the 2d Nat. Vet. Bat.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.]—At Coel, on the 24th April Robert Stewart, Esq. of Futtyghur, to Miss Mary Thornton.

BIRTHS.]—On the 5th May the Lady of Major Bristow, of a Son.

At Kidderpore, on the 6th May Mrs. Shearman, of a Son.

On the same day, the Lady of Captain James Henderson, Commanding the Ship Hercules, of a Daughter.

On the 9th May Mrs. A. M. Dowling, of a Daughter.

On the 6th May Mrs. B. L. Sellars, of a Son.

At Cawnpore on the 2d May the Lady of Lieut. Thomas Jenour, H. M.'s 14th Regt. of a Daughter.

In Camp near Kullerpore on the 19th April the Lady of Captain J. Aubert, Major of Brigade to Colonel Macmorine's Detachment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Son.

DEATHS.]—On the 30th April William Jenkins, Esq. Deputy Commissary of Ordinance, aged 44 years.

On the 5th May Capt. Thomas Whitehead, late Commander of the Ship Nautilus—aged 35 years.

At Serampore, on the 7th May Constantine Sherin, Esq.—aged 24 years.

At Cuttack, on the 29th April Lieut. Colin Macdonald, of the 2d Bat. 18th Regt. N. I.

At Cawnpore, on the 26th April of the Cholera Morbus, Capt. John Kearney, of H. M.'s 24th Lt. Drag.

Madras Intelligence.

The Packets by the Cockburne are advertised to be closed this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The following Passengers proceed to England by this opportunity.

Capt. T. Chambers, 1st 6th N. I. Mr. John M'Morris, and Mr. Charles M'Morris.

Notice has been given from the Government Bank "that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the Interest charged for accommodation either on Loans or Discounts to the Public, will be Ten per Cent from the 7th instant until further orders."

Ceylon Intelligence.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—APRIL 25.

Our intelligence of transactions in the interior during the last week is limited to the abandonment of the positions of Hanwelle and Hallialle in Doombera, which became unhealthy, and from the devastation already committed in the country around them, unnecessary to be kept up. For the same reason the removal of Troops from several posts in Wellasse is reported as in contemplation.

The absence of the Rebel Chief from Ouva produced a temporary tranquillity in the neighbourhood of Badulla: in the vicinity of Godegamme the rebels had attaked our Escorts with much fury, and on one of those occasions on the 2d inst. Lieut. Burke 2d Ceylon Regiment was severely wounded; 2d Lieut Gray of the 1st Ceylon Regiment was on similar duty between Hallialle and Hanwelle on the 12th April, and wounded through the face but was left at Taldenia and reported by the Medical Officer to be doing well.

The addition of Troops to the Garrison of Kandy gave an opportunity of disturbing the Rebels who had strongly entrenched themselves in the extensive Villages of Arawe and Godamoone situate in Hewahetty about 9 miles from the Capital in a rich and beautiful country hitherto not visited by our Troops: Three small divisions moved on these places, two from Kandy by different routes under Lieut. Colonel Hardy and Captain Fraser (of the Staff) and one from Gonegame under Captain Drew 73d: on every road were numerous abattis and Thorngates at Intervals which prevented any surprise on the Inhabitants of the Villages and who consequently escaped leaving large Stores of Grain and Cattle to the disposal of a Detachment which was posted at Godamoone under Captain Fraser.

The Rebels of the upper part of the 7 Korles and Toompane are reported to be assembled in force on the borders of the Korles, but the precautions taken to guard the last valuable and faithful province have as yet prevented any irruption into it, and in the various movements of our Forces in advance, the Rebels have sustained considerable loss. Detachments also made from the Force at Kornegalle have equally punished the presumption of such Insurgents as were in its neighbourhood.

Mauritius Intelligence.

PORT LOUIS.—MARCH 7.

This ill fated Island has just experienced a more terrible Calamity perhaps that the Conflagration of the 25th September 1816.—The Tempest that raged in the night of the 28th of February and the 1st of this Month has spared neither the Town nor Country.—Every Ship and Vessel in the Harbour has either been lost or seriously injured—A great number of men have perished—Several Houses in Town have been thrown down and destroyed—Nor have the different Establishments in the Country suffered less than the Cultivation—A considerable number of Proprietors have lost all, and the ruin and devastation is general.

It has been impossible for us, at this moment, whilst every Individual is occupied, rather in efforts to repair his losses than in narrating them, to obtain sufficient information to enable us to give any circumstantial account of the immense loss which the Colony has sustained—but we particularly solicit our Subscribers and the Inhabitants in general to assist our endeavours by furnishing us with the details of their losses, and for which they may rely upon your grateful acknowledgements.

The Barometer fell below what was ever known—insomuch that almost every one that consulted theirs was led to believe they were damaged by some accident—It appears that the most violent gusts of wind blew from the N.-E. but with different degrees of force, for it is still observable that various slight buildings in the vicinity of the most solidly constructed edifices which have been destroyed have escaped unhurt.

It has been remarked by several persons that the rain which fell had a saline taste and that the water of the Canal which supplies the Town was on the succeeding day found to be brackish.

We shall in our next Number, endeavour to furnish more ample details respecting this disaster.

State of Shipping in the Harbour of Port Louis.

Ship Ceres, Captain Herd—drove on shore, cut away the main-mast, all her larboard gun-whales, stanchings and bows stove in.

Ditto, Blucher, Capt. Kerr—dismasted entirely.

Do. do. Minerve, Captain Malicorne—on shore outside Fort Blanc, totally dismasted.

Brig Dolphin, Captain Coucher—entirely dismasted

Do. Petite Fille, Captain Maquet—do. do. on the rocks at Fort Blanc, and totally lost.

Do. Clelie, Captain Floris—on shore on the west side of the harbour, bilged, bow-sprit and rudder gone.

Do. Fanny, Captain Beaugard—main mast and bow sprit gone and lost.

Schooner William, Captain Wicilh—sunk near the Merchants wharf.

Do. Wellington, Captain Mace—bilged on the rocks on the west side of the harbour.

Do. Trois Freres, Captain Hullard—on shore high and dry at Tonneliers and dimasted.

In Trou Fanfaron

His Majesty's Ship Magicienne, Captain J. B. Purvis—on shore in Trou Fanfaron, on her starboard bilge.

Ship Melantho, Captain Eckly—on shore lying on her broad side, bowsprit gone.

Do. Prince Regent, Captain White—bowsprit sprung, gunwhale and channels stove away.

Do. Engenia, Captain Tyrer—on shore in Fanfaron with the loss of mizen mast and cables, rigging cut to pieces, larboard channels, and gunwhales or stove in.

Do. do. La Paix, Capt. Chevelaine—on shore on the reef opposite Fort Blanc, bilged, 12,000 Drs. was thrown overboard with buoys, which are washed away and the money lost.

Hamburgh Ship Hansa, Capt. Hallier—on shore near Fort Blanc, had all her Cargo on board.

Brig Caroline, Capt. Lecamus—on shore in Fanfaron.

Do. Griffin, Capt. Raguin—high and dry in the Fanfaron, with loss of masts and damaged in her bottom.

Do. Java Packet, Capt. Loumeau—high and dry on the west side of the harbour.

Do. Maria, Capt. Rollo—on shore in Fanfaron, with the loss of her masts.

American Brig Jason, Capt. Briggs—rode the Huricane out and only received some damage by other vessels.

Brig Genereux, Capt. Tessier—on shore on the west side of the harbour on her beam ends, bow-sprit and rudder carried away.

N. B. The French Ship L'Esperance, Capt. Guillem, was at the flag buoy ready for sea, she was not seen in the morning, must have parted in the night and put to sea—the Captain and part of the crew are on shore.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs.	BUY. ANS.	—MAY 12TH, 1818.—	SELL. Rs.	SELL. ANS.
6	4	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	6	12

MAY 5TH, 1818.

We duly notified in our last the arrival of the *Ganges*. We observe in the Morning Post, that letters from China by that ship, quote the price of Cotton, at the time of her departure, 7 March, 13 T. 1 M. and that of Opium, 1350 Dollars.

The Chinese had been detected in adulterating the Sycee Silver, and thereby reducing it from 98 or 100 touch to 75 and 80!

The American ship *Sachem*, W. Baneroft, from Marseilles the 23d December. A letter of the 22d December states that the price of Cotton (*Jallon*) had just experienced a great depression—selling no more than eighty five francs for the hundred weight. This would leave still however a small profit on the sales at Paris, where the weight is twenty per cent less than at Marseilles.

[*The Times.*

DEFEAT OF THE PEISHWA.

A Correspondent, to whom we are under many obligations, has transmitted us a detail of some important operations against the flying Peishwa, by the force under Lieut. Col. Adams. His letter is dated the 18th April, and gives the following account of this affair. Information was received of the Peishwa being within 20 miles of the Camp, and Colonel Adams, on the evening of the 16th April, marched in pursuit of him. It was found, however, that he had taken up a position at a greater distance, for the troops had to march upwards of 30 miles before they came in sight of him. His army they found posted in a country highly favourable to its defence, for it consisted of successive ranges of stony and jungly hills, rendering the employment of our cavalry very difficult. When the Peishwa was first seen with his army, the Light Infantry was the only Corps perfectly up: but the Madras Horse Artillery were soon on the spot; and our Correspondent states, that nothing could surpass the style, in which Captain Hunter opened his Guns on the enemy. The Mahratta Horse, lined one side of the range, and the Company's the other; and at this period, there was every reason to hope, that the Peishwah intended to wait our attack. His *Ex-Highness* remained however, only long enough as to receive 4 rounds of Shrapnells, which the Rebels returned with their matchlocks, without doing our Troops any harm, although within easy shot of them. The Peishwa then made a movement, which appeared like an attempt to attack Col. Adams, from another Hill on his Flank, but upon the Light Infantry wheeling up to meet them, and Captain Hunter receiving them with a few more rounds of Shrapnells, they moved off instead of attacking. Our Cavalry were all up, but the nature of the ground rendered it impossible to charge; and the enemy moved off slowly, and were followed by the Cavalry, the Light Battalion, and Guns, over two more ranges of hills, the Guns opening on them at intervals. At last, on the top of the second range, our Troops came in sight of the great body of the enemy, stated at least 30,000 strong in horse alone, in the valley, and 20,000 more on the neighbouring hills. Colonel Adams (who led the 8th Cavalry the whole time,) followed the rebels as rapidly as the nature of the ground admitted, and charged them every opportunity that offered. They still, however, kept tolerably near to our force, knowing we could not pursue them at a quicker pace than a trot, and not always at that. They were soon, however, driven up the valley, by two Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry, who pursued them a considerable way over the opposite range of hills, killing a great number of them. The Peishwa himself was the first to set his troops the example of running away: and the whole of his formidable force was put to flight by less than 1200 men. Had he been found in the plains instead of the hilly country to which he has retired, he would certainly been annihilated. The 3000 Arabs, who were with him, had left him the day before the engagement. All his Camels and almost all his camp equipage, and treasure have fallen into our hands or are destroyed, and he is considered as totally ruined in his fortunes by this affair. Colonel Adams' intelligence of his movements had been remarkably correct all along, and the whole business was managed in a masterly manner. General Marshal, we suppose was within 15 miles of the Peishwa, when he was found by Colonel Adams. He was on the very point of being taken prisoner, but unfortunately escaped. His Palanquin was upset, his bearers ran off; and he was obliged to mount the horse he got hold of. The infantry had marched 36 miles, just before the business commenced. It is expected in camp, that operations will now be directed against Chandah, and that the troops, upon its fall, will go into cantonments.—The troops engaged in this affair consisted of the 5th and 6th and 1 squadron of the 8th native cavalry, 1 brigade of Madras European Horse Artillery, 1 ditto Bengal native ditto, and Captain Pedlar's Irregulars.—Major Clarke commanding the 5th cavalry and Horse Artillery.—Colonel Gahan commanding the 6th cavalry, squadron of the 8th and Pioneers corps, light Battalion and Artillery. The infantry corps were the light Battalion under Captain Doveton—4 Grenadier companies (2 of the 2d Battalion 30th, and 2 of the 1st Battalion 22d) under Captain Newton—six companies of the 1st Battalion 19th under Major Logie, and two Madras Battalions. The enemy are said to have lost about 400 men; ours is stated at three or four troopers, and some horses.

[*Assi. Mirr. 6th May.*

Govt. Gazette Extraordinary.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE HONORABLE THE VICE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, May 5, 1818.

The Honorable the Vice President in Council has great satisfaction in directing, that the following copy of a Dispatch, this day received from the Resident at Nagpore, containing the official accounts of a gallant and successful attack made by the Force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, C. B. on the army of Bajee Row, near Sewney, on the 17th ultimo, be published for general information.

To

CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.
Act. Sec. to the Govt. in the Pol. Dept. at Fort William.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit for the notice of the Honorable the Vice President in Council, the Duplicate of my letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Adam.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS,
Resident.

Nagpore, 19th April, 1818.

(DUPLICATE.)

To

JOHN ADAM, Esq.
Sec. to the Most Noble the Governor General.

SIR,

I have great satisfaction in transmitting for the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, the copies of two letters under date the 17th instant, which I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, C. B.

It is not for me to do justice to the merits and services of Lieutenant Colonel Adams, and his gallant Division, on this occasion, but I feel impelled to mention what I understand from private accounts, that the Colonel led the charge of Cavalry in person in the most gallant style, and indeed received himself the first fire of the enemy's advance guard whilst at the head of the column, on the line of march: Bajee Row's Palankeen was taken with the advanced guard, with a round shot through it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. JENKINS, Resident,
Nagpore, 19th April, 1818.

(COPY)

No. 222.

To

Service.

R. JENKINS, Esq.
Resident at Nagpore.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that in consequence of intelligence I had received of

Bajee Row being in full force at Peepulkote, I marched last night from Alumdeo at nine o'clock, in hopes of surprizing him by day-light. On reaching Peepulkote I found that the enemy had moved on to Sewney, and resolved to follow him up without delay: a little after sunrise I encountered his advanced party in full march, driven back to the Northward, I am induced to believe, by the intelligence of Brigadier General Doveton's movement on Pundercowrah, and perfectly ignorant of our approach. I pursued them over the most difficult country that can be imagined, and came upon the Peishwa's united force in an extensive valley near Sewney.

I am happy to state that I have been more successful than could have been expected, considering the Rocks and Jungles through which the Cavalry and horse Artillery were obliged to act.

The number of killed on the part of the enemy may be, from three to four hundred; four fine brass guns, about six pounder calibre, and one iron gun, considerably larger, with their proportion of tumbrils and stores have fallen into my hands, three Elephants, nearly two hundred Camels and some Treasure, besides a variety of valuable property, the amount of which I have not as yet been able to ascertain.

The measured distance of the road from Alumdeo to this place is thirty one miles; the distance in the course of operations as marched by the Troops, considerably greater.—I have consequently deemed it necessary to halt to-morrow, as well as to refresh the Troops, as afford time to the baggage and supplies to join.—In mean time I have written to Brigadier General Doveton, assuring him of my cordial co-operation and assistance in further harrassing the enemy, on whose Troops the surprize of this morning may I trust have a happy effect; dissention and discontent being already, as I am informed, prevalent among them, and the desertion of large bodies from Bajee Row's cause not unfrequent.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. W. ADAMS,
Lieut. Comg. N. S. Force.

Head Quarters, Nagpore, Subsidiary Force, Camp near Sewney,
17th April 1818.

Our Letters from Goruckpore, the Head Quarters of His Excellency the Governor General, are dated the 4th instant. We regret to observe from them that the Choleramorbus has been raging at Goruckpore to a great extent; and that accounts from Lucknow represent the mortality occasioned by it in that part of India, as having been very distressing and alarming. It still continues its ravages in Calcutta and its vicinity—but we remain as formerly very much in the dark as to the symptoms which it now displays; and the effect of remedies formerly successful in removing it.

[*Asiatic Mirror May 13th*

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH,

FEBRUARY 2d 1818.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27.

This day being appointed for opening the Session of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners (the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Westmoreland), took their places at three o'clock; when the Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, was sent to the House of Commons, to demand the attendance of that House. The Speaker accordingly, accompanied by about 60 Members, forthwith appeared at the Bar; when the Prince Regent's most gracious Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, of which the following is a copy:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to inform you, that it is with great concern that he is obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's indisposition.

"The Prince Regent is persuaded, that you will deeply participate in the affliction with which his Royal Highness has been visited, by the calamitous and untimely death of his beloved and only child the Princess Charlotte.

"Under this awful dispensation of Providence, it has been a soothing consolation to the Prince Regent's heart, to receive from all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects the most cordial assurances both of their just sense of the loss which they have sustained, and of their sympathy with his parental sorrow; and, amidst his own sufferings, his Royal Highness has not been unmindful of the effect which this sad event must have had on the interests and future prospects of the kingdom.

"We are commanded to acquaint you, that the Prince Regent continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition toward this Country, and of their desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

"His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of being able to assure you that the confidence which he has invariably felt in the stability of the great source of our national prosperity has not been disappointed.

"The improvement which has taken place in the course of the last year, in almost every branch of our domestic Industry, and the present state of Public Credit, afford abundant proof that the difficulties under which the Country was labouring were chiefly to be ascribed to temporary causes.

"So important a change could not fail to withdraw from the disaffected the principal means of which they had availed themselves, for the purpose of fomenting a spirit of discontent, which unhappily led to acts of insurrection and treason; and his Royal Highness entertains the most confident expectation, that the state of peace and tranquillity to which the Country is now restored will be maintained against all attempts to disturb it, by the persevering vigilance of the Magistracy, and by the loyalty and good sense of the people.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

"His Royal Highness recommends to your continued attention the state of the Public Income and Expenditure; and he is most happy in being able to acquaint you, that, since you were last assembled in Parliament, the Revenue has been in a state of progressive improvement in its most important branches.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by the Prince Regent to inform you, that he has concluded Treaties with the Courts of Spain and Portugal, on the important subject of the Abolition of the Slave Trade.

"His Royal Highness has directed that a Copy of the former Treaty should be immediately laid before you; and he will order a similar communication to be made of the latter Treaty, as soon as the Ratification of it shall have been exchanged.

"In these Negociations it has been his Royal Highness's endeavour, as far as circumstances would permit, to give effect to the Recommendations contained in the joint Addresses of the two Houses of Parliament; and his Royal Highness has full reliance on your readiness to adopt such measures as may be necessary for fulfilling the engagement into which he has entered for that purpose.

"The Prince Regent has commanded us to direct your particular attention to the deficiency which has so long existed in the number of places of Public Worship belonging to the Established Church, when compared with the increased and increasing population of the country.

"His Royal Highness most earnestly recommends this important subject to your early consideration, deeply impressed, as he has no doubt you are, with a just sense of the many blessings which this Country, by the favour of Divine Providence, has enjoyed; and with the conviction, that the religious and moral habits of the People are the most sure and firm foundation of National prosperity."

The rumoured retrenchments in the different branches of our Military Establishment are contradicted by the Courier, which says—"All the second battalions of Regiments are already reduced, as have been all the Colonial Corps that can possibly be spared. It is not, we understand, at present in contemplation to reduce to the extent of ten Regiments of the Line, nor are there any Cavalry Regiments under orders for disbandment but the 24th and 25th Dragoons, which corps will be reduced when they arrive from India."

The Army and Navy estimates, which last year exceeded 15⅔ millions, is said, will this year come under ten.

Intelligence was yesterday received, brought to Lixerpool, by the ship *Armanita* from, Savannah, which place she left on 27th Dec. that "The American Forces had taken possession of Amelia Island, and made Commodore Aury, and the troops under his command, prisoners of war."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 28.

Address to the Prince Regent.—Mr. **Wodehouse** brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare the Address, which was read.

Lord Milton felt unfeigned satisfaction at the part of the Speech which related to the increase of the number of churches. Nobody who lived even for a short time in the Metropolis, could have failed to observe the deficiency in the number of the places of parochial worship. If it was thought expedient to call on the public purse to supply this deficiency, he should think it right that some inquiry should be made into the affairs of the Church Establishment, in order to see what modes of relief therein could be made available for so desirable an object. If nothing could be done in that way, he should cheerfully consent to some addition to the public burthens for such a purpose. But in the building of these new churches, great attention ought to be paid to the accommodation of the lower orders of society, who were slightly attended to in many parochial churches.

Mr. Curwen said, that however acceptable it might be to many to speak of great improvements in the situation of the country and however convenient such a statement might be to Government, yet such a statement was made unjustly, if it was intended to support our present establishments.

The report on the address was then agreed to.

Address of Condolence.—Lord Castlereagh.—The Noble Lord commenced by observing that he rose to make a motion, which, he trusted, would meet with the unanimous concurrence of the house. The event which now called for their condolence was of the most tragical description The unexpected sudden death of a mother and her child in such affecting circumstances, even in private life, was a subject of deep and painful interest to every feeling mind: how much then must these feelings be aggravated by the consideration of the high station and prospects of the illustrious individual whose lamented death now called for our condolence! Under the impression, therefore, of such feelings, so strong and so sincere, it was surely their duty to give them expression though they should have no precedent to guide them in so doing. The only precedent of which they could avail themselves for their direction in this case, was the mode in which they had presented their congratulations to her Majesty on the marriage of the illustrious pair. He proposed, therefore, that they should now follow up this precedent in conveying their condolence to her Majesty. He said they had no precedent for any Address of Condolence beyond the throne; but the same principle which had guided them thus far, would also warrant them in addressing that illustrious individual whose fate had been so intimately connected with that of our beloved Princess. He therefore proposed that a Message of Condolence be sent to her Majesty and that the same course be adopted as formerly in presenting their congratulations.

Mr. Calcraft felt it very painful to dissent from this measure; but such was his feeling upon the subject, that he felt he should be wanting in duty to himself and to the public, did he not give his negative to this motion. He would use no harsh words, nor would he enter into any explanation on the subject; but he felt something within him which compelled him to express his marked dissent.—(*Hear, hear, from Opposition Benches.*)

Lord Castlereagh was understood to say, that as no definite objections had been stated, he could make no reply.

Mr. M. A. Taylor expressed his strong dissent to the motion.

The motion was then put.—There was a general cry of "Ayes," from the Treasury side of the House, and as general a cry of "No" from the other side.

The Speaker.—I think the "Ayes" have it.

It was then agreed that Col. Desbrow should present the Message to her Majesty.

Lord Castlereagh then moved a similar message to his Serene Highness Prince Leopold.—Mr. Brougham said he heartily and sincerely concurred in the motion, and felt that it would be impertinent and troublesome to trespass on their patience, by saying any thing further on the subject.—Mr. Calcraft spoke warmly to the same effect.

The motion was then put, and agreed to unanimously, several voices on the opposition side exclaiming nemine contradicente. Lord John Thynne was appointed to present the message to his Serene Highness.

Mr Robinson, the new Treasurer of the Navy, is to have a seat in the Cabinet; but the salary will be reduced from 4 to 3000l. per annum.

Price of Stocks, 31 January 1818.

Bank Stock	287½
3 per Cent, Red	79¼⅞
3 per Cent. Con	78⅜79⅛
4 per Cent. Con	98⅞
5 per Cent. Navy	104⅛⅝ 5
2½ ditto, Ex. Bills	21 26
2d ditto, ...	18 20
India Bonds	107 8
Cons. for Ac°	79⅜8½
Long Annu	20⅞

5, JAN.

A Court-Martial assembled at Plymouth on Wednesday, to try Capt. Tancock, of his Majesty's ship *Iphigenia*, upon charges preferred against him by the Officer of Marines, for improper conduct toward him.

OBSERVER.

JAN. 4TH.

EXPOSITION OF THE PRACTICES OF YOUNG CAWSTON.

COMMONLY CALLED "THE FORTUNATE YOUTH."

We thought it our duty to caution the public against an adventurer who had but too successfully obtained credence to his tale of mystery and wonder. There is such a proneness in mankind to believe the marvellous, and presumed wealth exercises such a magical power over the understanding, that we have been desirous for some time past to expose the proceedings of the Fortunate Youth, that a relation of them may serve as instructions against similar impositions and at the same time prevent that mischief in foreign countries.

——Cawston, junior, the hero of the tale, is now about eighteen years of age, and is the youngest son of a respectable family, residing on the Chippenham estate Newmarket. The early talents and solidity of character displayed by him, attracted general notice; and he appeared a boy of such promise, that no expence was spared to cultivate his mind, and qualify him for the church. A neighbouring clergyman was his first tutor and from thence he was sent to Dr. Butter's seminary, at Shrewsbury. There was some doubt as to the regularity of his conduct whilst in that seminary, for he did not himself make favourable report of it when questioned on the subject at late period; but it is now understood that Dr. B. gives him the highest character for general conduct whilst under his care. Young Cawston had stated, that amongst other causes for reproof, he obtained more money than Dr. B. approved, and a letter was sent to his friends, remonstrating against the indulgence of his extravagance; it is now believed that he procured his money, if he had any excess, which may be doubted, from a family in the neighbourhood, although he sought to convert the incident of his riches at that time into one of the proofs of his subsequent fable. Still he pursued his education so as to acquire the reputation of an excellent scholar, and during his vacations he conducted himself with so much propriety, that he was always a welcome guest with a family who patronised him; and his manners were so prepossessing, that notwithstanding a countenance which was not, if strictly examined, a letter of credit, he became a general favourite with every visitor.

About three months since a report prevailed that the young C. had come into possession of an immense fortune under most extraordinary circumstances. The father first mentioned the general fact, and the son soon afterwards authenticated the statement, and gave the following detail of the adventure which rendered him so fortuitously one of the richest subjects in the world:—about eighteen months previously he had been on his return to school. A school-fellow who was to have accompanied him had, by some mistake, preceeded him the day before, and he was left to go alone in the stage. On his arrival at Birmingham, he was shewn into the parlour of an inn, where an old gentleman was sitting, and who became his companion for the rest of the journey to Shrewsbury. In the course of it the old gentleman and himself entered into a warm alteration on the subject of the South American contest. The dispute continued to the journey's end, and they parted as adversaries!

The next morning, to his great surprise, the old man sent for him, and on his coming into the room said, "young man you were right in your argument yesterday. I admire your spirit, candour and bold maintenance of your opinions. You shall find in me from henceforth a friend." From that time he lavished many favours on him; money to the amount which attracted Dr. B.'s notice and displeasure, and the envy of all his comrades, who, nevertheless, paid homage to the superiority which he acquired by the power of conferring favours; and thus in his boyhood he proved the irresistible influence of gold, and found that the word *pecunia* should have been substituted for that of *prudentia*, in the ethical maxim of the ancients.

Some months afterwards the old man, who had hitherto promised only a considerable establishment in the Church, sent for him and declaring that he felt his life was ebbing fast away, announced his intention to make over to him immediately by a Deed of Gift, the whole of his immense property.—"If," added he, "I should live, contrary to my expectation, I shall then be a dependent on your gratitude, and bounty." From that moment the old man initiated him in all his secrets, directed him how to conduct his extensive pecuniary transactions, gave him a list of the various names he was obliged to assume to conceal his property in foreign countries, and related all the adventures of his extraordinary, and in some respects, criminal life. Many of these secrets he had sworn never to divulge, and others he should only unfold as the developement because necessary for the execution of his trust and management of his fortune.

Six weeks afterwards the old man died at a nameless village near Shrewsbury, and in conformity with his last commands, a lawyer of great eminence and respectability at Liverpool (Mr. S.) was sent for, and who took back with him all the parchments, papers, &c. belonging to the old man, except the Deed of Gift, which young C. would never part with out of his own possession. At the expiration of six months, the lawyer (Mr. S.) returned and gave him up all the title deeds, papers, &c.; and at the same time communicated to him that he had almost boundless wealth, but the preservation of the greater part depended on his prudence, secrecy, and conformity to the injuctions and proceedings of the old man, his deceased benefactor. The title deeds were immediately buried in a garden of one of the estates, and the only person (except one of his schoolfellows of 11 years old, who saw the interment of the strong box,) to whom he confided any part of the momentuous story of his fortune, was his mother, and who avowed she had been in possession of the secret of his affluence without ever having betrayed the confidence.

The moment was now arrived when he might extend that confidence, but not yet give full publicity to the amount of wealth he possessed. Indeed some of his property was derived from sources which attracted the most serious interest of the highest personage in every country. The great object of the old man, his benefactor, had been to acquire secret influence, by getting as many people as possible into his trammels; nay, the desire of this mysterious dominion had been in him a stronger passion even than avarice. Most of the foreign Sovereigns, therefore, owed him money. The Empress of Russia was a debtor to the amount of a hundred thousand pounds, but she regularly paid 6,000l. per annum interest. Prince Eugene was also in his list for a large sum, and on the King of Spain he had immense claims. His principal estate lay, indeed, in that country, but he had also large estates in Germany, Italy, Sicily, and in England—many great mortgages and reversions unknown to the presumed successors, and amongst the latter he cited the painful case of his being one day obliged to dispossess his dearest friend of an inheritance on which he relied, or make him a dependent on his generosity for the restitution. Exclusive of three millions in the funds he had palaces in Madrid and Naples: many sets of diamonds; and he intimated that the old man had been largely concerned in the diamond trade, and that he owed the foundation of his fortune to that traffic. At another time he stated that his benefactor had been the soul of the South American insurrection, and that he had solemnly sworn to him on his death bed to continue the same aids; he was now, therefore, sending out great supplies of ships, arms, &c.; he named two ships, the Asia and Fortitude, as belonging to him, and represented that he met with a deputy on the high road whenever he wished confidential communication, as he dared not trust the utterance of his secrets, where there was any possibility of his being overheard or suspected. When speaking on the South American subject, tears came into his eyes at the mention of two of his Spanish friends, who had perished in that country under the most cruel tortures. The South American affairs were indeed his favourite theme and inexhaustible topic. At every communication he however concluded with the most solemn injunctions of secrecy, since he must leave the country if any of the above particulars transpired, being resolved never to submit to any legal jurisdiction which would infallibly be attempted. To frustrate inquiry, he had forbiden all his agents, bankers, &c. to acknowledge any transaction with him, but still he was in continual anxiety on that subject, and had reason to apprehend that attempts had already been made to intercept and peruse his papers and correspondence. He, however, had warned those of his family whom he suspected, against the indulgence of a curiosity ruinous to himself, and inevitably fatal to them. Some few days afterwards most of the above details having appeared in a country paper, and being copied into the London papers, young C. pretended to be almost frantic, and accused his family of having betrayed his interest to gratify a pernicious vanity; but when he was appeased, he pledged himself to continue the liberal arrangements he had resolved on making, for the provision of his relatives. Half a million of money was to be appropriated to the noble object, and the details of appropriation were such as augmented the general estimation of his principles and knowledge.

His brother immediately took suitable measures to enter him Emanuel College, with an income of 6,000l. per annum; and young C. on being asked what his father had said on the information being given, that he was to have an estate purchased for him with the 100,000l. destined to be his portion? replied with emotion, "he burst into tears."

For some reasons which young C. would not assign, the realization of his promises was to be deferred until the 1st of January, 1818—but to sustain his statements in the interval, and lull the suspicions of an anxious suspence, he desired his father to take him to Mr. Weatherby of Newmarket, who after the first introduction was over, and the father had retired, received directions from young C. to make his will. To the observation that he was a minor, he replied, that the property being personal, he had the legal right. In the next interview, he desired Mr. Weatherby to be one of the executors, to which he agreed, if the father or brother were joined with him, and at the third interview he insisted that Mr. W. should accept of a legacy to a considerable amount, but this Mr. W. refused, although young C. always affirmed he had acceded to the proposition. The will was made, and a copy given young C. From that time the interviews with Mr. W. became more frequent, and Mr. W. receiving instructions to purchase various estates, opened a correspondence with the agent of Lord Cholmondeley, &c. The knowledge of this fact made proselytes of he most sceptical, and applications from all quarters, and on all subjects, were addressed to young C. in the view of deriving benefit from the distribution of his treasures. Every one who had any thing to sell, whether of real or personal property, made their offers and no one received direct refusals. Negotiations were opened at the same time for change of name, armorial honours, and such distinctions as his pride suggested, or his wealth seemed to justify; but although he sometimes affirmed that a British Earldom would be added to his Spanish titles of Nobility, it is not believed that he was warranted in such an assertion by any direct arrangement with his Majesty's Ministry. The want of ready money was, no doubt, for some time, a subject of much solicitude to the Crœsus of 1818, but his tale had acquired so much confidence, that a relative to whom he said 100,000l. had been promised on the great pay day, intreated him to make use of 1,200l. lying idle in Oaks's bank at Bury. The offer was accepted, and young C. was so eager to grasp the the prize, that his servant arrived with the check at at the bank before the doors were opened. This circumstance, and the employment of a common groom as the receiver of such a large sum, excited some suspicion, and the clerk was sent over to young C. with the money. Young C. gave him one pound for his trouble, put 99l. into his purse, which was soon carelessly left about, to be seen full of bank notes, and 1,100l. were placed in the bank of Messrs. Hammond and Eden, at Newmarket, who afterwards opened a credit of 1000l. in a favour of young C. with their correspondents, Messrs Cox and Biddulph, Charing Cross.

The 1,100l. placed in Hammond's hands was augmented by report of others to 5,000l.; and the source from whence the original sum was obtained, although known to several, was never mentioned; for in the conviction of young C.'s story being true to its fullest extent, it should seem it was thought right to give him all possible consequence, that might tend to impress the neighbourhood with similar belief.

The young man now saw himself the object of general interest, not merely in a Newmarket circle, but amongst all ranks in every part of the kingdom, and he also found that even the most exaggerated absurdities fascinated more than probable narrative. Still he was not indifferent to the dumb shew of the drama. In all his views he seemed to be guided by the most disinterested and honourable feelings. His generosity was romantic, but still it was tempered with a delicate tact and refinement, with a knowledge of mankind, and quick perception of character, surprising for his age, and rarely to be met with in the real transactions of life. With his intimate friends he avoided all conversation about his affairs; & before strangers he appeared to be retired in his habits, absorbed in thought, and overcome by intense application to business, and

the anxieties attending the management of his important concerns at home and abroad. He generally read great part of the night, wrote and received many letters, pretended to dispatch couriers to London and Liverpool, but without ostentation & kept a foreign Secretary (who once travelled with Lord Darlington) in constant employment. His expences were not considerable, but still he was some times profuse, and his allowance of 200*l.* per annum to his groom appeared a culpable extravagance, until he justified it by stating that it was no more than a just compensation for the confidence he was obliged to repose in him, and the fatigue he encountered in carrying his most secret dispatches to their various destinations. Sometimes a draft was accidentally suffered to fall from out of his pocket book, and he appeared eager to recover it, but not before the figures representing a considerable sum had been seen by some of the company.

Now and then he produced drafts signed by himself, but under assumed names, to verify some anecdote he might be relating to the mysterious transactions of the old man, and which obliged him to pursue the same alias system. Among-t those drafts was one on Hanbury and Lloyd, in favour of the Duke San Carlos, and in the name of Puerta, for 335,000*l.*; another on the same firm for 150,000*l.* after date, as he stated he had overdrawn the house 100.000*l.* for the moment, to make a Spanish loan. This draft not being on stamp paper, he said, was of no consequence, as the stamp might be affixed at any time, and then it would be rendered legally valid. Another in the name of Forrester, on the bank of Shrewsbury, for 37,000*l.*; and this draft he appeared to send instantly by the post, as he requested the bell might be rung for his servant to carry it there, and on his coming, gave him what was then presumed to be the letter which he had shewn. Occasionally he embellished his tales with appropriate anecdotes, then expressing great apprehension that avarice would become his predominant passion, said that he felt it growing, and that the only antidote in his case was the acquisition of power.

He rejected all questions about the old man, but once he said that he had a sister living in Kent; that she was a lady of rank, but he could not mention her name, as it would endanger her happiness and interests; but that the estate she now enjoyed would devolve to him at her death. He also spoke of two noblemen, who had put themselves so completely in the power of the old man, that even their lives were compromised; that during the time he was on a visit to Sir J. H. near Edinburgh, the father of his school-fellows, he had given up the fatal papers, which one nobleman had claimed and who in consequence, had placed at his disposition a living of 300*l* a year: but he had refused 9,000*l.* for those which affected the other, and that he would never part with them, as he was resolved, in consequence of some pretended injury, on humbling him, and on making him an instrument of his will. Adverting to tender connections, he admited an early attachment and indiscreet engagement, with a lady at Shrewsbury; but as he had lent the family large sums of money, he had controled their resentment at his subsequent defection from the lady's charms. He might have married a young lady of high rank in Scotland connected with a person from whom he pretended to have received another incidental legacy of 3,000*l.*; and general Bolivar, in gratitude for the services rendered by his benefactor, and continued by him, towards the South Americans, had recently offered him his daughter in marriage. Matrimony, however, was his professed object, and to ingratiate himself still more into the favour of a family who had countenanced him through life for his promising talents, and modest unassuming manners, he insisted on being the adopted parent of a little boy, to whom he had once expected to be the tutor. Before the consent was actually given, he took the boy from his school, and removed him to the care of his own original instructor, the Rev. Mr. O. to whom he held out the assurance of a very large compensation for the attention he required of him, and which compensation would blend with a debt of gratitude which had been contracted on his own account.

Some time afterwards he solicited an union with the family, & with the consent of the respective parents, he was allowed to express his admiration "where for so many years he had confined his feelings to the language of acknowledgment for protection." The family being obliged to go to town, young C. affected a low nervous state and earnestly request d permission to accompany his friends. In the first instance he occupied lodgings near Pall-mall, where he was attended by Mr. P. and Dr. H., to the latter of whom he almost immediately proposed the appointment of travelling physician during his journey to Spain (where he was obliged to go to take possession of his estates), with a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum, as compensation for the sacrifice of his professional business.

His nervous affection appearing to continue, his medical advisers recommended his removal to the more comfortable residence of his friend, who immediately wrote for his mother to come up to him, but received him in his house, on the 29th November, until her arrival.

From his first coming to town he had entered freely into conversation with all classes of persons who approached him, and related particulars of his history, fortune, and prosperity, with many inconsistencies as have since been discovered, but still imposed on all hearers, and by exhibition of parchment documents (which there is a suspicion he engrossed himself, a blank parchment was seen in his possession) and of fictitious drafts of immense amount, he paralyzed completely that good common sense which, if once exerted, must have discovered the imposition. As the first of January approached, his character seemed to change; instead of his usual gentleness, he displayed great violence of temper, and an irritation on the most trifling subjects, that greatly alarmed all about him for the state of his mind. At length his language was so extravagant, that it was feared the acquisition of fortune had overpowered his faculties, and his physicians were consulted, but they contradicted the opinion, and vouched for his sanity of mind. It was nevertheless resolved, on the 30th Nov. to remove him and terminate an inference which could no longer exist with any prospect of happiness, whatever might be the wealth at his command, and Mr. W. the solicitor, was sent for, that a painful personal explanation with young C. might be avoided.

Before, however, this determination had been carried into execution, young C. had sent for the lawyer of the family, Mr. E. of Gray's Inn, and, after making him execute another will, gave him various instructions, amongst which was, that of advertising for all claims on the estate of Gasper Quintella*, as the old man, his benefactor, had possessed an estate in that name, and from his books, it appeared owed to some creditors about 6,000*l.* which he, young C. was anxious to pay immediately. This trait of honesty and imagined proof of redundant money at command, added to the circumstance of the solicitor being sent for to the house of the family by whom he was regularly employed on their own important affairs, stifled every doubt of his mind, and he proceeeded accordingly to execute the directions he had received.

To the family, young C. had represented the employment of Mr. E. as the consequence of his connection with Mr. S. of Liverpool; but his anxiety to prevent any communication with Mr. E. until he had arranged, as he said, all his business, caused inquiries to be instituted by others, which convicted him of a fallacious representation of the affairs he was pretending to transact, for instead of a proposition to pay debts, he had stated, he was selling to Mr. E. debts of the old man for ready money, as was his practice, to avoid the trouble of collection. Young C. foreseeing the hour of detection must arrive, had always insisted on the necessity of a journey to that country; and in his interview with Mr. E. had requested him to procure passports, not only for that country, but also for Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, &c. which Mr. E. declined, as not being in his province, but he indicated the regular mode to obtain them.

A day or two afterwards the foreign secretary came to the family and announced his departure the same night on a mission to the continent, to collect 700,000*l.* which belonged to young C. from several bankers in Germany, and return with it so expeditiously that he should not be absent more than six weeks. The secretary accordingly took his leave, and remained in London, notwithstanding a person subsequently declared that he had gone to Dover to embark, but with an irregular passport, so that he was sent for to town again by the Alien-office—a declaration which on inquiry at the Alien-office proved not to be true. Such is the baneful influence of delusion, that few can resist the contagion of misrepresentation when veracity is to manifest their error.

At length on the 3d of Dec. Mr. W., who had been too much occupied to attend the first summons, on the 30th of Nov., arrived, and the letter was put into his hands which announced the necessity of his client's immediate removal. Some conversation ensued at the instigation of a person present, which on Mr. W.'s own denial of propositions attributed to him by young C. established still more clearly the fact of his being a lunatic or an impostor, and Mr. W. was expressly requested to make that statement to the father, with delicacy but candour, that he might take suitable measures to prevent further mischief being hazarded to the detriment of the young man, his family, and society. Mr. W. young C. and the father (who had come with Mr. W. but who had not been present at the conference, as it was wished to spare him the pain of such an interview), withdrew from the house, and Mr. W. soon afterwards acquainted the family that young C. would not return, but would leave town that night, which he did in a post chaise and four (the chaise he took away without the consent of the owner) accompanied by the German secretary and groom.

So many circumstances had transpired which gave cause to suspect that the whole story of young C. was an invention, sustained by a fabric of falsehoods and disingenuous acts, that every person whom he had named in the course of his narration as a banker, agent, &c. was applied to for information, and all disowned knowledge of him, except from public report or school-boy connexion; every fact affirmed by him was examined, and not one was authenticated, which related to money transactions. The whole was visionary, but still most artfully wrought, and so successful was his manner in making dupes, that to this hour there are many who confide in his re-appearance with all the treasure to which he has pretended.

One very respectable person affirmed that he had seen a remittance to young C. from Spain amounting to 330,000*l.*; draft of frightful amount from Liverpool, and that he knew he possessed two millions in the funds; nay, that a banker, within a few doors of him, had but the day before said he would have paid his bill for 100,000*l.* if it had been presented, instead of the 300*l.* bill which was cashed. Other persons had heard a respectable solicitor declare he knew young C. had great estates in Scotland, from which 45,000*l.* had been received; that he had many diamonds at Rundle and Brigde's, and altogether 700,000*l.* per annum. Others, that he meant to buy an estate, and pay 500,000*l.* for it in gold, and some offered large bets he would be in possession of Houghton by the 1st of January: others cited noblemen and gentlemen of the greatest accuracy, who had known the old man at Shrewsbury, and who had heard it said at the time, "that he would cut up, when dead, for more money than any man in the empire:" others, that they had known those who had dealt in diamonds with him, and almost every one professed to have an authority which justified original and still unshaken belief. Even those to whom property purchased by young C. but not paid for, had been returned, seemed to think an injury more than a service was likely to be done them by the restitution, and no statement of detected falsehood could counteract or weaken the infatuation.

In the course of a visit near Newmarket, young C. had announced the expected arrival of some Sicilian wines from his estates on Mount Etna, a hamper came, but he did not appear anxious to revert to the subject. When it was mentioned he affected pleasure at being remained of the circumstance; ordered the simple bottles to be brought in, descanted on the advantages he should derive by the improved cultivation of the Sicilian grape, and requested opinion as to the quality he should encourage—The Surchall, the Tinta, and the Crema di Vino, espicially, were approved. Young C. promised to allow his friends to partake of the quantity already imported by his agent, and to direct abundant stores to be supplied in future from his vineyard. One of the guests at the time observed "Edwards, Crutched friars," written on the cork of the bottles. To Edwards application was now made, and it resulted from that inquiry, that the son-in-law of Mr. Edwards was named Cawston, and had employed himself for some years in the Sicilian vintage; "that presuming on his name sake, he had written to recommend his father's Sicilian wines to young C. as doubtless he was about to stock the cellars of his various mansions." No proposition could ever come more happily, and an order was instantly given for samples to be sent; 14 bottles, containing seven different sorts, were dispatched accordingly, and the memorandum remains this day existing in Mr. Edwards books, as evidence Bacchi decipientis. All these discoveries were communicated the ensuing day to Mr. W. who admitted that they authorized a bad opinion of the young man, but still he had faith in him, and as a proof, had paid that morning a bill of 40 odd pounds, by verbal message, and without any other security; for he reported again, as he had done the preceeding day, that he never had any reference given him, nor was any document ever shewn him to authenticate the boy's story, or prove his possession of one shilling. Never, indeed, was any confidence more sincere than that of Mr. W.'s, for he not only had been in treaty for Houghton with Lord C. and for other estates, but he had employed Mr. H. and Sir S. R. to make his client a ward in Chuncery; and as some difficulty arose from the young man's properly being personal, and conveyed by deed of gift, it was arranged that young C. should give his father 100,000*l.*; and the father should make a settlement on him to this amount, which would enable the Chancellor to interfere—a process as easy as the prescribed duty of a commander of an Indiaman, which commences, it is said, by the simple direction, "first get a ship.

Mr. W. has himself mentioned, that he had moreover directed his banker, near Charing Cross, to open two accounts in name, representing the account No. 2, as one that would be of a greater magnitude than any which was ever brought into the house. On the tenth of December, however, on reference being made to it, there appeared the solitary item of—No. 2, debtor to No. 1, forty-seven pounds eleven shillings.

In consequence of what had transpired, it was thought a public duty to disconcert any further machinations which this young man might have in view, and therefore in the Morning Cronicle, on the 6th of December, a caution was inserted against the Fortunate Youth, who was designated an impostor, but the caution was worded with as much delicasy as possible for the feelings of his family and fiends, by omission of his family name. This caution produced a letter from Mr. W. the solicitor and confidential friend of the Fortunate Youth; in which the youth's character was vindicated from the aspersion, and a threat of prosecution was hazerded against the libeller.

An answer was published, in which the charge of imposition was mentioned, and the pledge made of proof being given to substantiate the charges before the menaced tribunal. Instead of returning to London to investigate the accusation, Mr. W. set off with the young man's father and brother to Houghton, and at the same time, in his own name, addressed a letter to the public, in which he stated, "he had no reason to disbelieve the story of the much abused youth; but if he ever did discover him to be an impostor, he would give him no longer countenance." This letter was considered by many not merely a public defence against the charge, but an admission that Mr. W. had no proof to offer that he was not the dupe of his client. Still the journey to Houghton, the correspondence from thence with the Conveyancer on the subject of the purchase; the declaration that the contract should be concluded, and that this act would be the best answer to the calumniators, and the high language held with regard to the prosecution of the Newspaper Editors, fortified many in their errors, and induced some of the most respectable persons, who had been made acquainted with every particular, to confess they were again wavering in their opinion—a confession which certainly does the highest honour to the character of Mr. W. Nevertheless Mr. W.'s agents were not satisfied that his confidence was justified, and at length they persuaded him to return to town, when a letter which young C. had given to Mr. W. with orders that it should not be opened until the first of January, was under the urgent necessity of the case examined (the father thereto consenting), and that letter being found to contain only false references, Mr. W. suffered the bandage to be drawn from his eyes, which a generous confidence had so perseveringly maintained. A letter from Messrs. S. and E. of Liverpool, removed the last lingering doubts, and Mr W. immediately wrote and published the acknowledgment of his having been deceived by a lunatic or depraved impostor.

The charm being broken, a letter written by young C. and dated Paris, in which he anticipated the discovery of his false references, but yet affirmed the general truth of his story, although received the day preceding the publication of Mr. W.'s recantation, had no effect upon his decision, but it was so far satisfactory as to remove some of Mr. W.'s uneasiness as to the course taken by young C. after he reached Calais, since it is said he had letters of recommendation, which, if he had gone direct into Germany, he might have used to the great prejudice of Mr. W. who had rendered himself responsible, by his first published letter, for the money he might take up abroad, as well as the debts he had incurred in England.

Of the original 1,100*l.* advanced by the relative, young C. had drawn out all but 10*l.* by London and Newmarket checks; but he has left several hundred pounds to be paid by his family. There is indeed a report that the relative alluded to had previously advanced 800*l.* but this report wants confirmation. At all events, it is certain that this young man spent above sixteen hundred pounds in two months, without being at any expence for house, equipage, &c. But although this sum was large for one whose previous expenditure had been so very limited, still it is not of sufficient magnitude to justify the supposition that his objects were merely pecuniary.

We have thus endeavoured to give a faithful and accurate narrative of the two months' career of the Fortunate Youth; but as the wind is not more variable than a liar, and there is no barometer by which his words can be weighed, it is very probable that much may have been said to others, at variance with ancedotes in the present relation. Still, as the camelion is the same animal, notwithstanding changes of hue, so the Fortunate youth may be recognized as a most mischievous impostor, under every representation and colouring of his story.

P. S. We understand the Fortunate Youth, on arriving at Paris, in conformity with his system to patronize his relations engaged one whom he knew to be established there, as his travelling physician into Spain, vice Dr. H. cashiered in London. This gentleman, was, however, so startled at the amount of the salary proposed, that he requested to make the arrangement with the youth's father, and obtained leave to come to England for that purpose, where he arrived a few days since.

* Don Pedro Joachim Quintella, the richest man in Portugal, had lately died, leaving two millions sterling.

JANUARY, 11.

THE LATE MR. DEVAYNS.

This gentleman about five weeks ago came to his family in town, from the Isle of Wight, and left town early in the ensuing morning after his arrival. His friends supposed that he had returned again to the Isle of Wight, and were very anxious to receive an answer to their enquires, relative to his arrival. A considerable time elapsed, and no communication was received, and thus alarm for his fate increased exceedingly; when by a letter they received an account that he had not been at the Isle of Wight since he left on the ultimo. The mother of this unfortunate gentleman was in a state of mind that could receive no comfort or condolence from the kind attention and soothings of friends. She was satisfied that something fatal had happened, for he would have certainly written to his attorney had he been alive. Three weeks passed on, and still no tiding of him was received by his family, and the dreadful suspence in which their minds had been kept for so long a period had reduced them to extreme misery, more poignant from the uncertainty of his fate, than if they had been apprised of his real situation. A very large reward was stated to have been offered by his relatives for information where he might be found, or for intelligence of what had befallen him. A gentleman answering the description of Mr. D. dined at a tavern at Wandsworth on the same day that Mr. D. left town, and left the house after dark: he drank a bottle of wine after dinner, and did not seem at all depressed in his spirits; but this person could not be traced further than the Tavern. On Monday last the body of a person was found, which answered the description of Mr. D. near Putneybridge, and the melancholy intelligence being given to the relatives, one of them went down and identified the body, by the clothes more than the features, for they, as may be supposed, after being under water more than a month, were much disfigured.

An inquisition was held on the body, before Charles Jemmett, Esq. Coroner for the county of Surrey, at the Ship Tavern, Wandsworth, for the purpose of investigating the cause of of his death; and as no circumstance occurred, or facts came out before the jury which ought to be suppressed we here subjoin the evidence.

Thomas Winlow of Wandsworth, Fisherman was fishing on the morning of the 5th instant, with his son, with a blennet net, in the River Tames, near the shore, and near the sign of the Ship public-house Wandsworth. They wer pulling up their net, and felt something very heavy at the bottom; on drawing it out of the water nothing came up with it except some fish. They let the net down again, and by dragging it backwards and forward something weighty caught to the bottom of it again and when they pulled it up, the body of the deceased rose to the surface of the water and floated down the river; they rowed after it, and succeeded in lifting it into their boat, and then conveyed it on shore. He had seen a description of Mr. Devayns, and by the dress of the deceased, he felt satisfied that it was his body that they had found. The body appeared to have been in the water for some weeks. He understood the deceased had been missing about a month.

Benjamin Sherman, constable, of Wandsworth, said, that on the 5th of January instant, he was informed that a gentleman was drowned, and his body was lying on the shore. Upon which he went immediately to the spot and took charge of the body. He searched the pockets, to see what property he had, & he found one pound and six shillings in one of his small clothes pockets, and a one pound note in the other, also some halfpence, a key, and a comb. He conveyed the body of the deceased to the Ship Tavern, Wandsworth.

Mr. William Champion, the landlord of the Red Lion, at Putney, stated, that on the 21st of November last, a gentleman came to his house, about three o'clock in the afternoon, and ordered some dinner and porter: after he had taken it, he called for a bottle of wine, which he drank, and paid for. About an hour after he called for tea; he took that also; and about nine o'clock, having paid for what he had taken, he left his house. He believed that the deceased was the person, from his dress and size. He had no companion with him: it was quite dark when he left the house, about nine o'clock, or between that and ten o'clock. This witness went and took a view of the body, and then deposed that he was quite certain that he was the gentleman that dined at his house on the 21st of November. He did not notice any thing extraordinary in the conduct of the deceased.

Hugh Callender, constable, stated that he assisted in taking the cloaths off the body of the deceased, and he did not discover any marks of violence. In a conversation between the Jury men, it appeared that the bridge (Putney Bridge which the deceased is supposed to have fallen from, or threw himself from, into the water, was a very dangerous place, and they conceived that it was possible the deceased might have accidentally fallen over the side wall, which is very low.

Some of the jury were of opinion that the deceased did not accidentally fall from the bridge into the water. Some of the deceased's friends were present, but none of them came forward to state if there were any reasons for supposing that the deceased put an end to his existence by throwing himself into the water; and the jury not being possessed of evidence to warrant them to return a verdict, that he was either accidentally drowned or that he drowned himself, they wished the Coroner to direct them to return a suitable verdict. The Coroner said that it was for them, not him, to find the verdict. He left the room and ordered the jury to consult together; it was his invariable practice to leave the Jury to their own discretion, and never to bias their minds by making such remarks as would lead them to a decision, as they might suppose he wished them to do.

The jury found the followin verdict: "Found drowned."

JANUARY 18th.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

A very high degree of interest has been excited among the officers of the army, by an investigation before the same court martial of which General Skinner was president—It commenced on Monday, and concluded on Thursday morning.

Colonel Farquharson, commanding the 25th regiment, for many years on service in the West Indies, preferred charges against Major Baillie, of the same regiment, for combining with several of the officers to change the usual hour of mess, on such days as the garrison battalion paraded, from

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

three o'clock in the day till seven in the evening; and it was stated in the charges, that such combination was injurious to the discipline of the army, and calculated to promote insubordination.

Major Baillie, upon this occasion, availed himself of the able assistance of Mr Harrison.

The Prosecutor, after a brief Statement of the case, called Major Peat, who had commanded the regiment at Barbadoes, while he was absent at S. Vincent's. The Major stated, that between the 1st of March and 25th of May, 1817, the officers of the regiment were very insubordinate. Major Baillie was the next senior officer. The insubordination was particularly manifested about the 22d of March. The alleged reason for their conduct was his not allowing them to change the mess from the usual hour of three o'clock to six—They asked him to allow them a drum to beat for dinner on garrison parade days at seven o'clock. He would not allow it. They then wanted a bell. He was determined the mess hour should not be changed; but he told them he would consult a higher authority. His determination not to change the hour was confirmed upon his consultation with Colonel Codds. On the 22d March he called a meeting of the Mess, at which Major Baillie was present; he informed the officers he would not have the hour altered, upon which they declared their intention of quitting the Mess. He called on Major Baillie to support him; Major Baillie made him a bow, but returned no answer. One of the officers present said, that supporting a commanding officer was mere matter of opinion. Major Baillie afterwards dined away from the Mess of the regiment; he might have returned at any time previous to an order issued by Col. Farquharson, prohibiting him; however, neither Major Baillie or the other seceding officers ever attempted to return. An advertisement soon after appeared in the Barbadoes Mercury, without his approbation, with a view to obtain a civilian to mess the officers, they having resolved to turn away their messman, because he was a soldier, and consequently, under the controul of the commanding officer. He was not certain that Major Baillie was present at the conversation respecting the changing a soldier for a civilian. Some of the officers gave him a written protest against his performing his duty as imposed on him by the articles of war. Colonel Farquharson hearing of the division, transmitted a standing order from S. Vincent, for the purpose of bringing the officers to a sense of their duty. It had no effect either on the conduct of Major Baillie or the other officers; they still persisted in absenting themselves from the mess. Colonel Codds communicated his displeasure to Major Baillie, and the others of his party, respecting his conduct in this transaction. Upon his cross examination, he admitted, that eight officers out of eleven were for altering the mess hour. He could also say that he had called on Major Baillie more than once to support him; neither could he state that Major Baillie had any concern in altering for the civilian.

Lieutenants Small and Anderson detailed the facts of the case much to the same effect as Major Peat.

Colonel Codds stated, that about the 22d of March he received a letter from Major Peat, commanding the right wing; calling on him to interfere respecting a communication of the officers, who had been acting improperly, and, among other things, had changed their hour of dining. He told Major Peat it was his business, and that he did not choose to interfere. He, however, related to him the manner in which he had himself acted upon a similar occasion when the officers under his command had changed their hour of mess; they had voted for five o'clock instead of three. He did not attempt to control them otherwise than by adopting this stratagem:—He paraded his regiment, and at three o'clock he ordered dinner to be got ready for himself and the officers who had voted for three o'clock, and, during that dinner, he kept the officers who had voted for five fully employed in drilling the men. As soon as his own dinner was finished he returned and dismissed the troops, having first directed the messman not to bring in a second dinner. This continued for two or three days; at last they all came in, expressed their contrition, and consented to their customary and regular hour. The witness did not recollect that Maj. Baillie was one of the officers complained against, though his name was mentioned. Several of the officers transmitted a paper to him, in which they alledged that they were perfectly right, and were supporting their own honour and that of the army. He communicated his disapprobation to the officers, and he expressed to Major Baillie how much he was hurt at their conduct. He recollected ordering one of the officers into the barracks, because he had accommodated those who had seceded from the mess. He had never any complaint to make of Major Baillie: on the contrary, he was an officer who had always done his duty. The parade usually commenced at half past five; its continuance depended upon circumstances. He remembered having addressed himself to the regiment. It had been reported to him that several of the privates had taken Major Peat's horse, which had been sent to water; that they had beat the animal in a cruel manner, and led it into a pond, where it was drowned. Having in vain endeavoured to find out the offenders, he rode up to the regiment, told the men he lamented their conduct, and was sorry they should screen a set of scoundrels: He had attributed this outrage to the conduct of the officers, but did not mention the officers of the mess particularly. After Colonel Farquharson arrived at Barbadoes, witness heard that he had arrested several of the officers. On his cross-examination, he said Colonel Farquharson had told him the conduct of the officers who had seceded from the mess was under the examination of the Commander-in-chief. He said he did not consider a late hour of mess injurious to the discipline of the mess or inconvenient to the Commander—at least it never had been so to him, for he always kept the regiment out as long as he pleased without consulting the convenience of the officers.—the lateness of the hour was consequently inconvenient to themselves only.

Colonel Farquharson wished to call the Messman to detail coversations of the officers which he said indicated a spirit of insubordination, but Major Baillie submitted whether the court ought to take any notice of the evidence of a private soldier acting in the capacity of a servant, who was called upon to betray what he might have heard his officers and masters say among themselves after dinner. The court was cleared to deliberate upon this objection—the result was, that the evidence was deemed inadmissible.

Major Baillie now entered upon his defence, which was a very eloquent and masterly composition. He expressed his regret that a gentleman of Colonel Farquharson's experience in the army should have thought it necessary to put an officer of his rank upon his trial for an alleged offence of so very equivocal a nature, and unsupported by any evidence which had the most remote tendency, to bring the charges home to him. He declared upon his honor as a British officer, he should hold himself disgraced if he thought he was capable of acting in any way calculated to embarass the operations of a superior officer, or present to those below him an example of insubordination or disregard of that strict discipline so indispensible in the army. He had ever considered the hour at which officers should dine, of mere private regulation among themselves, to interfere with which, was an act of arbitary and capitious interposition on the part of a superior in command. He wholly disclaimed any intention of opposing the orders of Major Peat. It had not been proved that he was present when an officer had stated that the authority of a Commander in Chief was only a matter of opinion; he had never heard such an expression made use of, and therefore, even if such words had been uttered, no imputation attached upon him. Equally unconscious was he of the advertisement for a Civilian in the Barbadoes papers. He had no further acted in this affair than by giving his sanction to the proposed alteration of the hour of mess, and his reason for adopting it was, that the Parade at Barbadoes was a place of considerable extent, and round which the battalion was constantly marched, in slow time, quick time, and double quick time. His own health, as well as that of the other dismounted officers, had felt the injurious effects of so violent an exercise in that warm climate so immediately after dinner. Acting upon this feeling only, he had acceded to the later hour of mess. As a proof that he was actuated by no improper or disrespectful motive, he had uniformly continued to attend the regular mess except on the garrison parade days. He conceived the present charges were not sufficiently sustained against him to require him to call any evidence to refute them. He had an abundance of witnesses, who were ready to bear testimony to his conduct and character during the whole period of his military service. It was, he thought, wholly unnessary to adduce them; he should be only occupying the time and attention of the Court in refuting accusations as unfounded as they were disproved, even by the witnesses on the part of the prosecutor. On their evidence alone he should rest his defence, confident that, in the wisdom & justice of a Court composed as the present one was his honor as a soldier and a gentleman was perfectly secure.

The Court was cleared, and after a short interval adjourned. The opinion of the Court cannot be promulgated till the proceedings shall have been submitted to their Royal Highnesses the Prince Regent and the Commander-in-chief.

THE SCOTSMAN.

DECEMBER 20.

The Glasgow Chronicle states, that a very considerable improvement in trade has already been experienced; and that the advance of Spring promises greatly to accelerate the demand. *The free trade with India is likely to be very advantageous to our manufactures.* Not only are exportations made to the Company's possession of sewed muslins; but richly embroidered silk shawls are sent out to rival those of Cashmere; and the excellence of our machinery bids fair to enable us to outdo the natives in every branch of the Cotton Manufacture. It is worth noting that considerable quantities of pullicates and other goods are now exported to the Black States in St. Domingo.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—An ingenious mechanic in Linlithgow has invented a machine, in which, by employing magnetism as the moving power, he has realised the boasted discovery of perpetual motion thus far, that the machine, without the application of any other force than the magnetic influence, will move as long as its materials will last. Its construction is very simple. A small wooden beam, with a piece of steel at one end, is put in motion by two magnets, the one fixed about an inch above the piece of steel, the other as much below it. The magnets are covered by valves which are opened alternately by the beam itself, and the motion is communicated by a crank from the opposite end of the beam to a fly wheel. These are the principal parts; but there are some subsidiary contrivance, which could not be well understood without a diagram. Our correspondent who gave us this information, says that the machine has continued in motion for two months past without a pause.

As was anticipated by the friends of Mr. Forbes of Auchmedden, that worthy gentleman, by the same post that conveyed intelligence of his having been elected Provost of Aberdeen, sent his decided refusal to accept of the honour.

VARIETIES.

Power of Speech.—So intelligent has the Orang Outang become since his arrival in this country that many persons are inclined to think in a short time he will be able to speak. Nothing can appear more like a reasonable creature, all his manners and actions having so great an affinity to the human species. Not less than 10,000 persons have visited him, at Exeter-change, since Christmas.